JANUARY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

MISS BAILEY SAYS:

"I'm getting out to see how these new security services are working"

Gertrude Springer

SHALL WE AMEND?

Beulah Amidon

SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Ewan Clague

CLEAN SLATE SURVEY

Newton D. Baker

30 cents a copy 1937 $3.00 a year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

FIRST SEMESTER—SEPT. 21, 1936
SECOND SEMESTER—FEB. 1, 1937

A PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL
A GRADUATE SCHOOL
A CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Two years of social work training in theory and practice for men and women. Organized on a strictly graduate basis, leading to a Master's degree. Equipped to effect a synthesis of Catholic principles and social work techniques. Opportunities for students of all faiths to develop a substantial spirituality.

Address
THE DEAN
Boston College School of Social Work
126 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Horace H. Rackam

School of Graduate Studies

Curriculum in Social Work

Two year course leading to the degree of Master of Social Work. Open only to college graduates with background in the Social Sciences. Registration, second semester, February 12-15, 1937.

For further information address:

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
40 East Ferry Street Detroit, Mich.

FEDERAL W P A THEATRE

25c to 55c

DALY'S THEATRE
63rd St. E. of Bway
Eve. 8:30
IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE
39th St. E. of Bway
Eve. 8:30
"DR. FAUSTUS"
(Christopher Marlow)

HECKSCHER THEATRE
104th St. and 5th Ave.
Performances on
Thurs., Fri. Eve. 8:30
Matinee Sat. 2:30
"FLIGHT"
(Federal Theatre for Youth production — a dynamic story of aviation)

The PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

AFFILIATED WITH
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The 1937-1938 Session of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work begins on September 28, 1937. Applications for tuition scholarships should be filed by April 15, 1937. Other applications should be filed not later than May 30, 1937. A catalog will be mailed upon request.

Room 902, 311 SOUTH JUNIPER STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

THE SURVEY for January 1937, Vol. LXXIII, No. 1. Published monthly and copyright 1937 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication office, 762 East 21 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Executive offices 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price this issue 30 cts.; $3 a year; foreign postage, 50 cts. extra; Canadian, 30 cts. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MIDMONTHLY SURVEY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publication Office:
762 East 21 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editorial Office:
112 East 19 Street, New York

To which all communications should be sent

THE SURVEY—Monthly—$3.00 a Year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a Year

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, *president;* JULIAN W. MACK, JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

MARY ROSS, BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, LOULA D. LASKER, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, *associate editors;* RUTH A. LERRIGO, HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, *assistant editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GRAHAM TAYLOR, HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., LEON WHIPPLE, JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, *contributing editors.*

MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

JANUARY 1937 CONTENTS VOL. LXXIII No. 1

Miss Bailey's Brief Case.....GERTRUDE SPRINGER 3
Social Work and Social Security.....EWAN CLAGUE 5
A Clean Slate for a Fresh Start.....NEWTON D. BAKER 7
Shall We Amend?.....BEULAH AMIDON 8
One of the Many.....LOUISE SHERWOOD 9
A Program for Pennsylvania..... 10
Group Workers Organize..... 11
Behavior As It Is Behaved—III..... 12
He Knew What He Wanted.....ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE 12
Brown Memorial Building..... 13
The Common Welfare..... 14
The Social Front..... 16
WPA • Social Insurance • Relief • Public Welfare • Citizen Service • Libraries • National Conference • Public Assistance • About Education • Community Funds • The Public's Health • Housing • Industry and Workers • People and Things
Readers Write..... 27
Book Reviews..... 28

© Survey Associates, Inc.

So They Say

• Abolition of poverty seems to be a humanitarian, not a business goal.—EDWARD A. FILENE, *Boston.*

• It is now apparent that under the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest it was not the fit that survived but the lucky.—JOHN A. LAPP, *Washington, D. C.*

• You are welcome to use the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads are impossibilities and rank infidelities.—*Board of Education, Lancaster, Ohio, 1829.*

• Social security may be an epochal term or a whimsical technique depending upon how well it is administered by the state agencies responsible for it.—HOWARD W. ODUM, *University of North Carolina.*

• Not the wearing of solemnity as a garment, but the capacity for seriousness, is one of the moral arts of a century ago which we might do well to recover for our education.—DR. CHARLES A. BROWNE, *U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

• We will have no great decline in crime until the gulf between rich and poor, the educated and the ignorant, the favored and the under-privileged is very much narrowed.—AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK, *commissioner of correction, New York City.*

• The "white man's burden" has been mainly one of hypocrisy.—PROF. EARNEST A. HOOTON, *Harvard University.*

• The more ardent spirits among the youth of today crave most of all some creed worth dying for.—VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, *dean, Barnard College, New York.*

• The greatest danger to education in America is the attempt, under the guise of patriotism, to suppress freedom of teaching, inquiry and discussion.—ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, *president, University of Chicago.*

• Social security is primarily another attempt to compel the mechanics of private enterprise to accept its proper responsibility for the maintenance of the human raw material by which it lives.—WALTER MILLIS *in The Virginia Quarterly Review.*

• Few social issues can be simplified to the point of undisputed agreement until they have been clarified through long periods of experimentation in the actual laboratory of experience, a laboratory as ruthless as it is discerning.—FRANK KINGDON *to New Jersey Conference of Social Work.*

• What the wisest and best parent wants for his own child, that must the community want for all its children.—JOHN DEWEY.

• Oh what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to relieve!
—J. ARTHUR KELLY *in F. P. A.'s column in New York Herald Tribune.*

• It is not true that a man needs little because he is poor. As a matter of fact, the less a man has the more he needs.—ALFONS GOLDSCHMIDT *at* 1936 *Industrial Relations Institute.*

• The League of Nations recognizes, intensifies and does its utmost to preserve the conventions of nationalism and the emotions of patriotism—H. G. WELLS *in The Anatomy of Frustration.*

• The cold, though often soft-pedaled fact is that many delinquents are not and cannot be benefited by any technique as yet at the disposal of the social worker.—JAMES S. OWENS, *to New York State Conference on Social Work.*

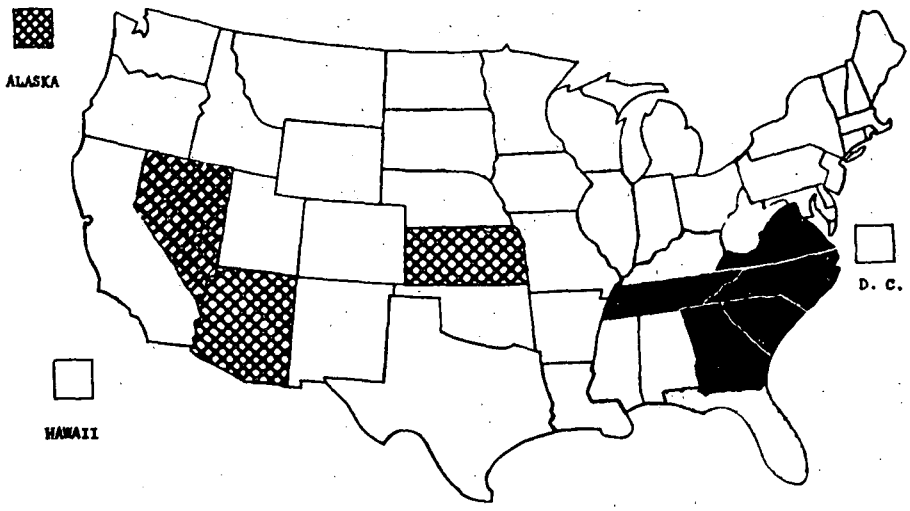
• The lasting contributions of Athens to humanity were mainly the product of what any wealthy taxpayer would have called "boondoggling," if the Greek tongue had admitted such a word.—DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE *to the American Library Association.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

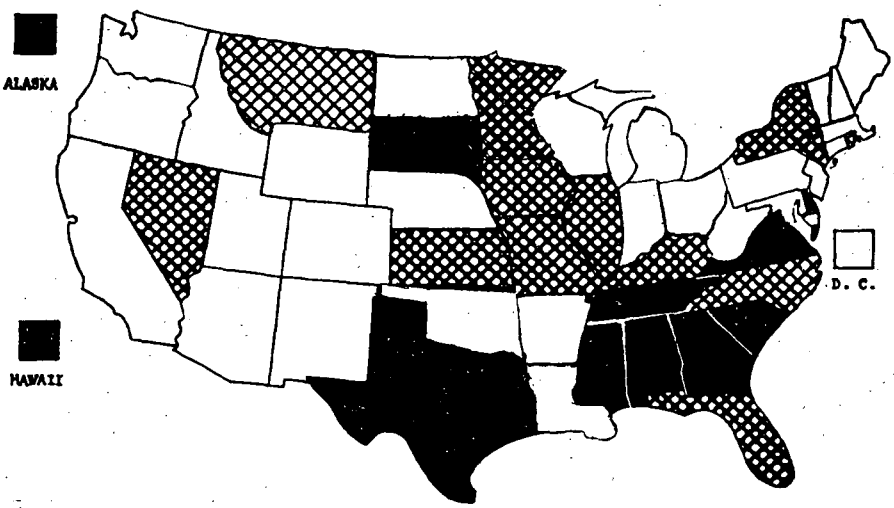
FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

(Status of State Public Assistance Plans, Dec. 10,1936)

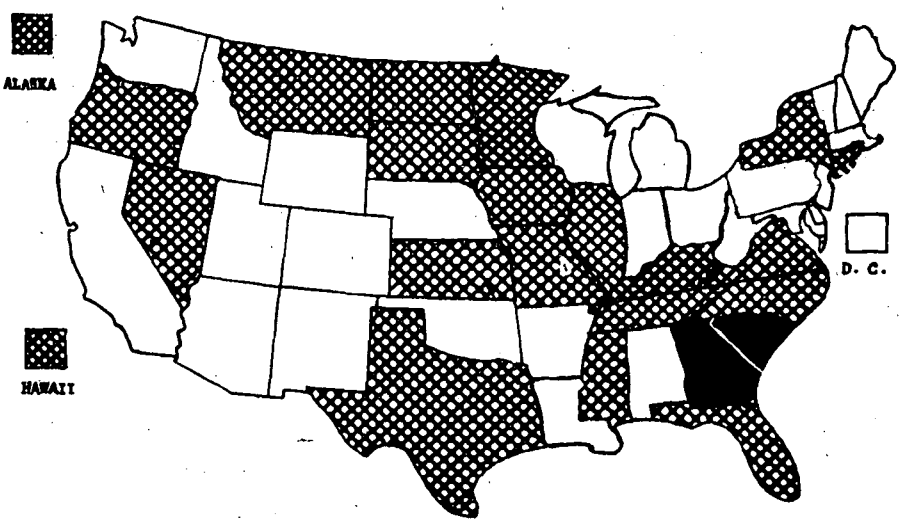
AID TO THE NEEDY AGED



AID TO THE NEEDY BLIND



AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN



APPROVED BY SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

LAWS EXIST

NO LAWS

Prepared by the Informational Service, Social Security Board, Washington, D.C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

JANUARY 1937

VOL. LXXIII NO. 1

Miss Bailey's Brief Case

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

MISS BAILEY picked a dead leaf off the little ivy plant on the office window sill and wondered with a faint nostalgic twinge who would be tending it this time next week. They'd been through a lot of ups and downs together, she and the ivy, times when they had weakened and almost given up, times when they had put out strong new growth only to have it blasted by cold or heat or careless hands. "It's funny about social workers and ivy," she cogitated. "We seem to take to each other. Ivy is practically standard equipment in our offices. We must have something in common. I suppose it's because we're both hard to kill. Well, goodbye, ivy, take care of yourself. I'd take you with me if I knew myself where I'm going."

All afternoon Miss Bailey had been taking mute farewells of objects which for four years had been part of her life. Her desk, which tomorrow would be someone else's, was startlingly tidy. Her personal belongings were in her brief case ready to go. In a few moments she would pass through the door, the opening and closing of which represented the end of one experience and the beginning of another. "And all I am taking with me that is visible to the naked eye is one thin brief case."

With a little shiver of goose flesh she dropped into the chair behind the desk which represented to her all the security of old familiar habit.

"Why am I going to this new job?" she asked herself in sudden panic. "And what is it anyway?"

Neither the new job nor the decision to take it had come suddenly. For more than a year now Miss Bailey, knowing her own temperament and its limitations, had realized that her usefulness, if any, lay in a field which, if her faith and hope had any basis, must be an expanding one. She knew that relief had to go on till something better took its place, but for months she had felt and gradually had become convinced that her own energies would be spent best in speeding the coming of that something better. Maybe it would not be so very much better at first, but if it had direction to it, rhyme and reason and hope, Miss Bailey, for one, wanted to go along with it.

Like most social workers who had survived the maelstrom of mass relief and the fortuitous upheavals of its administration, Miss Bailey had a profound longing for foresight and order in any large scale approach to human affairs. She believed that the services within the purview of the Social Security Act, inadequate though they might seem in their beginnings, held the promise of plan and order; and little by little she had come to the conclusion that she wanted to stand with those who were trying to make that promise a reality.

She had been aware of certain "passes" from Washington indicating that she might get herself a job there if she liked. She was highly flattered, but on the whole not interested. "Amelia, my girl," she told herself in one of those two-o'clock-in-the-morning self-communions when the truth comes out, "You're not the stuff that higher-ups are made of, and you might as well recognize it. You'd be a fish out of water there in Washington. Every time you heard a rule being made, you'd start an argument, and begin to holler about what it would do to Mrs. Whooziz and her six children. No, Amelia, you'd better keep out of that. If you're worth your salt at all it's not where rules are made but where they have to be wangled."

No, it was not to Washington that Miss Bailey's new job would take her. Of that she was certain, but otherwise she didn't know. It sounded like the wide open spaces.

"You see," her new boss

WITH this issue THE SURVEY begins a new series of the articles Miss Bailey Says . . . which will turn on the local community aspects of social security and public welfare services and the activities of social workers in relation to them. They will be based on the author's personal observations in the field undertaken with the cooperation of the American Public Welfare Association. The earlier series, turning on the activities of emergency relief workers, began in THE MIDMONTHLY SURVEY in March 1933 and ended in June 1936.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

had said, "we are not official, but our whole stake is in this business of public welfare administration, to help make it just as good as it can possibly be under whatever laws there are—until there are better ones. We believe that about the most important link in the whole chain of administration in these new security services is the last one—right down at the end of the line where the benefit meets the beneficiary, where the money actually passes to your Mrs. Whooziz and her six children, to Old Man Jones or blind Mary Smith. That's where this whole thing will stand or fall, will gain or lose the public support that it must have if it is to prosper. And that's where we want you to go."

"BUT what on earth will I do when I get there?" It had all seemed pretty vague to Miss Bailey and it still did.

"A lot," the new boss replied. "You can find out why things work well in some places and not in others. If the social workers are tangled in techniques to the impatience of a non-technical public you can help both sides to a better perspective. As we see it both social workers and public need a lot of understanding of each other in making these new services work. And that's where you'll come in, especially where situations are difficult and attitudes are tense."

"Just an old trouble-shooter," said Miss Bailey, "and about as popular as poison ivy."

"No, you're mistaken," countered the new boss. "You'll be surprised. They'll love having some one to dump their troubles on, and to blame for whatever goes wrong afterward. And remember, you aren't actually official. There isn't anything you can really *do*. You'll just listen and steer."

"And that, I suppose, makes it simple!"

Thinking back to that interview Miss Bailey wondered, for the nth time, why she had taken the job. Probably, she told herself, because of an insatiable curiosity to see for herself just how this unpredictably vast public enterprise in human engineering was getting started, and how the social workers were adjusting themselves to the new social mechanism for their professional functioning. Did they realize to what extent they, as tenders of the mechanism, had become the public's business? Had their experiences in relief work prepared them to function successfully in a critical political climate? Were they aware of the extent to which public acceptance of the whole enterprise would depend on their day to day interpretation of it? Did they realize that interpretation is not a special something that a social worker does when she has time but something she is doing every waking moment, every time she opens her mouth, with every personal and professional contact, from the grocer's delivery boy to the president of the bank?

Miss Bailey didn't know the answers, but she had taken the job and presently, she hoped, would be in a way to find them. Would she find them in the office of some state board or other, puzzled over its large new responsibilities? In some city or county office where workers accustomed to the routines of emergency relief were endeavoring to adjust to the broader philosophy inherent in the social security services? In some village or crossroads where social work is practiced in a close personal and community relationship unknown in big cities? Well, she'd try them all, the farther down the chain the better. She herself had plenty to learn, and the best place to learn was where the law and the policies and procedures actually met the ultimate consumer—at the start, Mrs. Whooziz and her six children, Old Man Jones, blind Mary Smith.

It was past five now and the outer office was quiet, the staff gone home. Miss Bailey had made her goodbyes and told them not to wait. She herself might as well be going. There was nothing more to do here.

Her glance ran over the darkening office, past the ivy on the window sill, to the brief case on the corner of the desk. How little she was leaving—practically nothing except the ivy. "But at least you're still alive, and you're hard to kill." And the brief case—all she was taking away—how thin it was! "I suppose it's like that with social workers everywhere," she thought. "No one really sees what we bring with us when we come or what we take away when we go. But like the ivy we do survive. Now what exactly, Amelia, did you bring to this job, and what exactly, that isn't in that brief case, are you taking to the new one?"

About all she had brought, it now seemed to her—though once she had thought differently—was a profound faith in human beings "if you just see deep enough," and a respect for their right to direct their own lives; that and a kit of techniques which in four years had undergone drastic change without notice. What she was taking away came down to summing up what she had learned in these four strenuous years of emergency relief. It was not simple to analyze, for many of the lessons were no more than a firmer grasp of basic principles.

Well, name one.

All right, take public opinion. You could drive it, Miss Bailey had learned, just so far and no farther. Its old pattern of "the poor," who they were and how they ought to behave, had been rudely shattered by events. The public was still confused and a shade suspicious of the new pattern forming within the framework of the security services. Yet in any program of public welfare, Miss Bailey knew, you had to have the public with you. Get too far out in front of the thinking of the community and your whole program might be sunk.

ONE thing she was sure she had learned and she knew many other social workers had, too: to make those compromises in practice, some of them pretty severe, by which she could meet the public or its various segments, in the area of its own experience, and go on with it from that point into new areas of thinking and of acceptance. It was no use at all to expect the public to accept a principle new to it, just because some social worker said so. Human nature isn't like that. Public understanding must come first, and understanding would grow out of observation—in other words local acceptance of the principal is rooted in the soil of performance as it shows itself in every community up and down the land. And public opinion in matters of social welfare is no more nor less than the sum total of local acceptance. Certainly it would get you nowhere on this new social front to write the public off as unintelligent or plain dumb. There was meat in that observation of Professor Odum's that she had picked up somewhere or other, "When I am in a quarrel with the public I figure that the public is probably 49 percent right."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

So much for public opinion. What else have you learned, Amelia?

"I've learned—at least I hope I've learned—what my betters have long known," Miss Bailey answered herself, "that social workers can't do everything at once and some things they can't do at all. The trick is to know what to tackle and what to let go, to sense what is really important in a given situation and concentrate on it, letting the side issues go by. Just like Nellie didn't," thought Miss Bailey, with a quick throwback of memory to her long past childhood.

Nellie, the dog on the Kansas ranch where the Bailey boys and girls grew up, had a passion for barking at wagons. Since wagons passed the ranch house infrequently Nellie prolonged her pleasure by going out to meet them across the level prairie, barking them up to and far on past the house, and then returning to the barn to pant and sleep off the excitement. On this particular day Nellie had gone through the barking routine and back to the barn where she promptly produced seven puppies. And the young Amelia's mother, looking at her, had remarked, "Nellie, I should think you might have let that last wagon go by."

"Yes," Miss Bailey smiled a little as she pulled on her hat and reached for her brief case, "there are some wagons that we can well let go by and save our breath for more productive enterprises than barking."

The time had come. She snapped off the desk lamp and turned to the door. As it swung open the lights in the outer office blazed up. The staff was there, clear down to the newest office boy, waiting to join in a last "Good luck, Miss Bailey, good luck, good luck."

"And how I need it," she told herself as she crossed the threshold out of the old undertaking and into the new.

Social Work and Social Security

By EWAN CLAGUE

Associate Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board

SO far as we can now foresee, the economic outlook in this country is for continued insecurity and dependency on a large scale. This does not mean that the dark days of the last six years will continue—the whole situation should be eased very much by the return of good times. It is even possible that for brief peaks of business prosperity the workers of the nation may once more experience peak employment at rising wage rates. A steady, sustained rise in commodity prices, especially if accompanied by the outbreak of war abroad, might easily produce a sharp prosperity curve with the next few years.

Such developments, however, in all likelihood will be of a transitory character. The feverish activity of peak prosperity usually breaks sharply. This country has never maintained extremely high business levels for more than two or three years at the most. However, the important question is not how long we shall stay at the top of the curve, but where the general average level of business will be maintained. Even on this point the outlook seems unusually good; it seems more than likely that during the next decade we may find ourselves on the prosperity level of the nineteen-twenties.

The darker side of the outlook for the years ahead is due to the fact that all the people in this country are not likely to share proportionately in the better times. Many students of the economic situation have pointed out again and again that the labor market in the near future is not going to be a healthy one—healthy, that is, from the point of view of the worker himself. My own conclusions on this point are based upon two fundamental facts: first, the shift in the age distribution of the American working population, coupled with the long periods of unemployment experienced during the depression, is producing a considerable group of older workers who will have difficulty in finding places in private employment; second, the technological developments in industry are proceeding so rapidly that the average worker is unable to keep pace.

So far as the first point is concerned, we can already see from data collected through the Works Progress Administration and the relief agencies that an undue proportion of workers above the age of forty-five is still in need of government work or relief. This fact does not mean that business corporations are laying off their older workers; such evidence as we have indicates that most stable businesses hold their older workers just as long as possible. The difficulty arises from the fact that once the older worker has been laid off because of a bankruptcy or a serious business contraction, it is exceedingly difficult for him to obtain another position.

TECHNOLOGICAL change is not a new development in America; it has gone on for a hundred years, and it will continue. However, there is some evidence indicating that the rate of such advance is generally increasing throughout industry. Perhaps in small ways rather than in spectacular developments, the techniques of production are being steadily improved by engineers and managers. Thus a given skill or occupation may prove to be comparatively short-lived in modern industry, and the worker must be prepared to acquire, use and discard several different skills in the course of his working years. On the other hand, the worker of today lives longer than Americans once did, and so must earn his livelihood over a longer period, usually with a progressively decreasing capacity for adjustment. In brief, one might say that the coming industrial system will require increasing flexibility and adaptability in its labor force, while the working population because of its increasing average age probably will become steadily less flexible and adaptable.

From this short summary I would conclude that the prospect is for a fairly heavy volume of "residual unemployment" during the coming years of prosperity, an unemployment which, on the surface, will be very difficult to understand in the face of increasing output, higher divi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dends, and general business prosperity. This residual group of workers may, to some extent, be supported by relatives and may, therefore, gradually retire, however unwillingly, from the labor market. But the rest will be found either on government work program jobs, or as employable applicants for direct relief. Even a work program will encounter increasing difficulties; while the volume of unemployment is large, there may be such a representation of various types of skills that works projects can be manned adequately, but when the level of private employment shortens the number available for the works program, the latter may be handicapped by a complete lack of certain necessary types of workers. Hence that program might of necessity be curtailed faster than the decline in unemployment, except insofar as it could be reshaped into a definite training or retraining program.

THUS it would seem that there will be at least four different types of security measures required in this country: first, a public assistance and relief program for the aged, the blind, the dependent children, and other needy unemployables (direct unemployment relief for employables may have to be added to this program); second, an unemployment compensation program to cover those who are temporarily out of work in the ordinary course of industrial change; third, a government works program to absorb at least a portion of the long time unemployment cases; and fourth, a system of contributory old age retirement for those wage earners who have passed the age when they can support themselves in industrial employment. There is also the possibility that some kind of broad gauge health program for the nation may be added to this list.

In this difficult social and economic situation, social work has a most important contribution to make. If my diagnosis is correct, it appears that the problem of individual maladjustment will assume more of a mass character than it ever has in the past. We in social work have long been aware of the conflict between the two schools of thought: those who contend that the economic problem of unemployment is a mass problem only, with little or no need for individualized treatment of the afflicted; and those who not so much have contended as emphasized that the maladjustment of the individual is an important factor in his particular plight. It now looks as if the two schools might almost merge their differences in a single approach to the problem. This unified approach is one which necessarily must stress the mass nature of the burden, and which also must insist upon a provision of individualized treatment along many different lines. Such individualized treatment might consist of training in the works program, placement in a more satisfactory job, attempts at the solution of family difficulties, adequate provision for ill health and accidents, and so on.

In my opinion the development of the problems I am trying to outline will lead to the continued expansion of the methods of public relief and social security—and away from the methods of private social work. In the development of public welfare departments, no matter how much of the newer thought may be incorporated in their structure and function, we can hardly avoid retaining substantial residues of the formal legalities of the poor law—emphasis on formal legal rights and uniformity of treatment, rather than on individualization. It could hardly be otherwise. Government must always work on the principle of providing universal coverage of the class on a uniform basis of treatment. That which would be individualized treatment in a private agency oftentimes becomes favoritism and discrimination in a public one. High standards and limited intake are normal in private social work. A sharing of grants by dividing up the available funds among all the eligibles has been a common practice in government organizations. The problem which faces the social worker is how to apply the principles which have advanced us so far in private social work to the more complex, slow moving agencies of government.

The entrance of social security upon the scene will have a profound effect upon public welfare development in this country. The public assistance features of the Social Security Act are not far removed from ordinary public welfare principles, but in the new field of unemployment compensation there is a different problem. To what extent should social work techniques and practices be used in this new field? If we are cautious in raising this question we might confine ourselves to the potential problem of extended benefits. Under what circumstances and through what agency will extended benefits for the unemployed be administered? Shall there be a modified needs test and a policy of continuous investigation? All these questions have yet to be solved, and they will certainly arise within the next few years when unemployment compensation takes hold in this country. This is as yet an uncharted field and much will depend upon the forces which are dominant in the crucial years of its development.

INSTEAD of asking ourselves the question, where in a program of security the principles and techniques of social work are needed, we might well ask ourselves, is there in this security program any place where those principles and techniques are not needed? What is vocational rehabilitation but a system of individualized treatment requiring all the skills that would be used upon a relief case? Have not the placement officers in the employment service come to realize that there is much more to the problem of placement than merely asking whether or not this applicant has the particular skill needed for the job on hand? How many failures in industry have been due to the fact that the right man has been put in the wrong job? Who could contend that the aged pensioners in old age retirement will require no individual attention of any kind?

In each type of program there should be, and I feel sure that there will be, a pressing demand for specialists who can practice some of these individualized treatments which will be necessary. All this should constitute a challenge to social workers and to the schools of social work. In the past, the field of operation of social workers has been comparatively narrow. Only the most serious aspects of social pathology have come to their attention. The study of the more nearly normal of the social processes has not been available to them. Now there is the possibility of a much broader gauge approach to the problems of the human being in his social relations. If social work itself, and the social workers who have been trained in it, prove capable of grasping this opportunity, a great contribution to the cause of social security should result. Certainly the emerging situation holds a challenge to the whole profession.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Clean Slate for a Fresh Start

By NEWTON D. BAKER

SOMETIMES I wonder if we are not in danger of allowing our social work to become too traditional. No social agency ever has all the money it needs; no community chest all the money it wants or ought to have; and as a consequence there is a tendency to feel that the fund raised in the chest campaign is a gross sum to be apportioned among all of the customary and traditional activities, the enthusiastic advocacy of each of which is pressed by those constantly engaged with its problems. We are likely, or at least I personally have feared we are likely, to allow the traditional avenues of social service to monopolize our attention and distract it from obligations and possibilities which reexamination of our social needs might show us.

One example of this comes immediately to my mind. The steady growth of colored population in the industrial cities of the Middle West and the East, and the changing status of the Negro in the South during the last twenty years, have created many new problems and intensified old ones. Most of the large cities in both sections of the country have special agencies which work with Negroes. Yet it is my impression that our social services have not been alert, generally speaking, to the special problems of colored people, and that a clean slate survey would show many needs which might well be more important to meet than some of those which traditionally have concerned us.

Exactly what I mean by a "clean slate survey" is illustrated by a study undertaken by the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, the findings of which are reported in the mimeographed volume, Between Spires and Stacks. What makes this study unique is the fact that its starting point was not the social facilities that a given district had or had not for its young people, particularly its boys from ten to nineteen years of age, but the young people themselves—what they were and what they thought about their lives as they were living them. It recognized that "however efficient the coordination of agencies may be . . . such coordination is of little value to the individual to be helped unless there is also coordination at the point of operation—that is, at the boy himself."

This study sought to discover what the young people in the area surveyed were interested in, in the light of their background, and what they themselves believed that they wanted and needed in life. It sought and it got a "boys' eye view of life" as it is lived in that community; it weighed the influences that played upon youth and the attitudes that these influences engendered. Only secondarily did it inspect the existing social agencies to see how far they could respond to the needs of these individuals.

The survey was initiated by Raymond C. Clapp, then director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation. It was organized and the report of it was written by Charles C. Hendry of Chicago, associate professor of sociology at George William College, and Margaret Svendsen, research psychiatric social worker of the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research. A variety of committees and of expert consultants as well as field workers participated.

After examination of the problem and of the time and means available it was decided to concentrate the study upon a single area, a more or less isolated section of the city bounded on one side by bluffs which ran down to great steel plants on the river's edge; on the other by a street, once very important, but now less so, along which are fourteen churches. The area thus lay between the stacks of the steel plants and the spires of the churches. It was a neighborhood generally branded as "tough" and known to have the highest delinquency rate in the city. Separated from the rest of Cleveland socially, economically, linguistically and racially, it was almost a bit sliced out of eastern Europe and set down in America. The inhabitants —and there were 15,000 of them—were chiefly Russians and Poles, 74 percent of them either foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents. The men, when they worked at all, worked in the steel plants; their wives as cleaners in the office buildings, from early evening until early morning. The homes had slight parental supervision.

THE workers on the survey took a cross-section of boys and girls of the community from ten to nineteen years of age and invited them to come in and talk things over. Two persons held all the interviews so that the same technique, the same point of view, the same protection against boastfulness, or whatever it might be, was present in all cases. Those boys and girls were encouraged, with all the expertness of trained interviewers, to talk themselves out on all sorts of subjects: their interests, indoors and out; what they did with their time; what they wished for in terms of occupation, opportunity and circumstances of living; their attitude toward delinquency of one sort or another, toward their families, the police, the church, the YMCA, the settlements and so on. They were led on to talk of what life meant to them, what they saw in it, now and in the future, what they would like to have done in their neighborhood to make it the kind of a place in which they wanted to live.

Following these interviews the records of every social agency in Cleveland were searched to discover and to analyze their contacts with these boys and girls. School records, church and Sunday records and court records all were added to the picture. Meantime a portrait of the neighborhood in which this young life was rooted was being assembled by means of a great number of interviews with families, tradesmen, policemen, clergymen, librarians, teachers, politicians, social workers, magistrates and the like. All sorts of social and economic statistics were gathered and every aspect of community life—its housing, newspapers, amusements, gangs, social, fraternal and religious organizations and so on—was observed and appraised for its influence on behavior patterns.

I need not go further into the details of the survey. The report of its findings shows a community of 15,000 people, about 6000 of them boys and girls, living in an American city under conditions which are literally terrifying. The most appalling revelation of the whole inquiry, it seems to me, was the total absence of character or aspiration among the young in the neighborhood. Every now and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

then an exceptional boy would speak with regret of his way of life and his lack of opportunity, would show a kind of aspiration. But such a boy was rare. The girls in that neighborhood told a devastating story, not only of the incidents of their daily life but of its lack of hopefulness for any growth or outlet.

This survey in Cleveland went behind the breastworks of traditional social service organization, taking a whole community as it found it, looking at young lives in the process of growth and examining the dynamic influence working on them. As the field workers who made the study pointed out, many of the basic factors which produce the problems of the community are outside the responsibilities of social work or beyond the resources likely to be available for social agencies. But when all the expenditures of public and private educational, judicial, health, and social agencies in this area were added up, they made a very substantial sum. When all the contacts which these agencies had had with these boys and girls and their families were examined they showed that the agencies had known a very high proportion of the individuals. But there had been very little coordination of agency services. They had failed to meet many of the problems which the interviews revealed, and which the methods of social services ought to be able to reach. If the suggestions made by local leaders and by the social surveyors are followed, the present investment might be used much more effectively, although it is obvious that with only the funds which the Welfare Federation has to invest in the area, fundamental reconstruction such as is necessary cannot possibly be accomplished.

The first step following the survey has been to try to develop elements of strength within the community itself. The most substantial people who could be found, including anyone with even an incipient aspiration for a better way of life for the community, were brought together with the guidance and assistance of experts. This group is setting itself to the task of introducing into the community those elements of wholesome life which now seem totally lost.

It is just as certain as anything can be that the community that lies between the spires and stacks in Cleveland would be able to help itself in a thousand ways economically if it had the character to try, and that what it needs even more than bread—it manages somehow to get along on crusts—is self-respect and sturdiness of character. I feel sure that the present effort in that neighborhood will not be addressed in the first instance to the procurement of larger economic resources, but will found itself upon the idea of building self-respect in the young people of the community. It seems unlikely that the outcome of these efforts will follow the traditional organization lines of social work, although its methods, experience and techniques will be put to their full usefulness.

Perhaps the future responsibilities of social agencies and of community chests are to be discovered not by following traditional lines, but by making every now and then such a sample test of a particular situation from a new point of view, finding out how the people themselves, especially the young people, evaluate the circumstances and opportunities of their lives. Not infrequently, I suspect, we will be abashed by the findings of such surveys—we will almost surely discover that some of our cherished efforts have gone wide of their mark—but out of them should come a clear and relatively simple directive for our future undertakings. For myself I am definitely of the opinion that that directive will be toward a higher type of living based on character, in the individual and in the community.

Shall We Amend?

By BEULAH AMIDON

FOLLOWING recent Supreme Court decisions, notably the ruling which threw out the New York minimum wage law, the question of amending the Constitution to clear the way for social legislation has been widely discussed. The discussion has now gone beyond the point of theory and argument. Various individuals and groups are definitely formulating suggested new sections of the Constitution. There is every reason to expect that a number of these proposed amendments will be introduced and debated in this session of Congress. This brief statement attempts only to summarize suggestions for constitutional change, without going into proposals to clear the way for social legislation by changes in the Judiciary Act to enlarge the Supreme Court; to require a unanimous vote of the court to invalidate a law; to permit Congress to override a court decision by a two thirds vote of both houses; or to deprive the court of the right to review federal legislation.

Article V of the Constitution provides that change or addition to the basic law of the land must be passed by a two thirds vote of both Houses and ratified by the legislatures or by special conventions in three fourths of the states. How slow and laborious this procedure may prove is shown by the history of the child labor amendment which, enacted in 1924 with the backing of both major political parties, still has "twelve states to go" before ratification is complete. On the other hand, prohibition was ratified in twenty-five months; repeal, in eleven.

At this writing, there are, broadly, five types of amendment under discussion. The simplest, perhaps, is an article granting Congress power to deal with a specific subject, such as the regulation of hours or of wages. But it must be borne in mind that this is a permissive amendment. It simply confers on Congress the power to enact legislation; it does not regulate or control.

A second type of proposed amendment would modify the process of changing the Constitution, seeking to make it more flexible by providing for ratification by popular vote.

A third type of proposal is modeled on the "convict labor" law, which would forbid the passage across state borders of goods manufactured under conditions specified as substandard. But while this form of regulation is relatively simple when applied to the products of convict labor,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which can be checked at their source, it brings up almost insuperable administrative difficulties as a method of setting and maintaining labor standards.

Most widely discussed are two very different proposals: one, to open the door to social legislation by a broad grant of general powers to Congress; the other, to protect social legislation by redefining and limiting the application of the two sections of the Constitution most frequently cited by the Supreme Court in declaring such measures invalid —the "commerce clause," and the "due process" clause.

Discussion of the first of these two forms of amendment usually centers around the proposal put forward by Dean Lloyd Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School, writing in *The New Republic* and in the *Tulane Law Review* last winter. A revised draft of the amendment suggested by Dean Garrison reads:

1. Congress shall have power to promote the economic welfare of the United States by such laws as in its judgment are appropriate for that purpose. Congress shall, so far as practical, enact such laws in the form of a general framework to be filled in by state legislation and to be administered in whole or in part by state agencies, subject to such standards as Congress may provide.

2. Existing state powers are not affected by this Article except as Congress may declare particular state laws or classes of laws to be suspended by the operation of laws enacted by Congress under this Article.

3. When applied to economic regulations enacted by the states or by Congress, the term "due process of law" as used in this Constitution shall be deemed to relate to procedural matters only.

Dean Garrison has commented on this formulation:

"1. The second sentence of the first paragraph, while leaving a necessary discretion in Congress, is designed to assure as far as possible decentralization of function and the adaptability of national policy to local conditions. While Congress would not be bound to act under this sentence, I think that the state-mindedness of Congressmen would assure action under it in most instances, especially in view of the clear intent of the amendment.

"2. Instead of leaving to the courts to decide when a particular state law so conflicts with an act of Congress as to be suspended by the latter, I think it would probably be wiser to require Congress to make the determination; hence the second paragraph.

"3. . . . the third paragraph . . . restores to the due process its original historical meaning, but only as applied to economic matters, leaving its larger content in effect as applied to other types of statutes."

Critics of this type of amendment fear that it would open the door not only to social legislation, but also to legislation infringing civil liberties.

At the annual meeting of the National Consumers' League last month, Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School offered a tentative draft of an amendment "framed in terms of defining interstate commerce more broadly, of restricting due process of law to procedural matters, and of extending the First Amendment to state action":

Section 1. Commerce among the several states includes the production, manufacture or distribution of industrial or agricultural commodities which are destined to be or have been transported from one state to another, or compete with commodities which are destined to be or have been so transported.

Section 2. Due process of law shall have reference only to the procedure of executive, administrative, or judicial bodies charged with the execution and enforcement of the law.

Section 3. The provision of Article 1, in addition to an amendment of this Constitution, shall apply to and govern the actions of the several states as well as of Congress.

Since July, a national committee, with W. Jett Lauck, Washington economist, as secretary and Morris Ernst, New York lawyer, as treasurer has been quietly studying questions raised by recent Supreme Court decisions on social legislation. This committee plans to call a conference in Washington early in February, at which all interested groups including the American Federation of Labor and the farm organizations will be represented, to formulate an amendment and plan an educational campaign in its favor. The meeting, the committee hopes, will provide an avenue of effort for all Americans in agreement with Prof. Robert E. Cushman of Cornell who said, at the Consumers' League meeting, "I believe that the Constitution should be adequately amended to place beyond all doubt, and beyond the reach of all judicial restriction the power of state and nation to deal with intelligent thoroughness with the pressing social problems of the present day."

One of the Many

By LOUISE SHERWOOD

Still I can see her, and always
Her words ring in my ears.

There in her tenement kitchen she stood
In her dirty brown dress, her hands powdered white,
For she had been making *pasta* from charity flour.
The wash on a line in the corner,
The stove, and the sink full of dishes
Made a meaningless pattern behind her.
Pattern of ugliness. Even the sunlight
Which slipped through the window, scattered in bars
By the beams of the "El," could only look pale.
—Did she remember the sunlight, golden and burning
Which ripened the grapes in the vineyards,
Warming the translucent fruit, releasing its perfume?—

"My husban' no work for three years.
How do we live then, when he earn nothing?
He go for the city sometimes, three days a week,
But my boys are still hungry.
Then I go to work. I sew dresses like these.
Sixty-five cents for a dozen. All week I sew,
And I earn maybe two dollar, maybe two-fifty.
My husban', he say I better stay home.
My boys need me here, and the house gets too dirty."

She paused, and I murmured the commonplace things, and thought
Of the fur on my coat, and the Wedgwood bowl on my table.
Then, as if sharing my thought, she continued:
"God put some people up high, some people down low.
Me He put down low. I can do nothing."

Silent, though longing for words, I went out through the doorway,
And, silently, down the long stairs to the noise of the street.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Program for Pennsylvania

A SWEEPING reorganization and consolidation of all forms of public assistance in Pennsylvania, reaching down through a new state department of assistance into every county of the state, has been recommended to Gov. George H. Earle by the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Assistance and Relief. This committee was appointed by the governor in December 1935, after five years of depression experience had focused public attention on the fact that "complexity, inadequacy and contradictions were the outstanding features of Pennsylvania's assistance machinery." The committee, headed by Herbert L. Goodrich, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, its twenty-four members widely representative, was charged with studying "the entire question with a view to substituting for the present chaotic condition an efficient state-wide system providing a realistic approach to this greatest of all present day problems." As its secretary it had Kenneth L. M. Pray, on leave from the Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Several reports, dealing with the relief situation and the State Emergency Relief Board, were made during the spring and summer when the state was undergoing recurring relief crises.

As this is written only a summary of the full report proposing drastic reorganization has been made public. The full report, supported by the findings of a technical staff, goes to Governor Earle within whose discretion it lies to embody all or any part of the recommendations in his legislative program.

The committee, popularly known as the Goodrich committee, offers a seven point program covering the future need for public assistance, a unified program, state organization and administration, local organization and administration, financial problems, coverage of assistance and the merit system. Its major recommendations propose:

That the state finance all forms of public assistance, except institutional care, by budgeted appropriations.

That the state's 425 county, district and borough poor boards be abolished, together with the fifty-nine county mothers' assistance fund boards which also administer old age assistance and blind pensions, eight additional old age and blind pension boards, and thirty-four county and area emergency relief boards.

That supervision of all public assistance be vested in a secretary of the department of assistance, in accordance with policies and standards governing relief approved by a state board of assistance of nine, appointed by the governor.

That assistance and relief be administered locally under the direction of county boards of assistance, composed of both men and women, to be nominated by the department of assistance and elected by the county commissioners.

That all officers and employes in the department of assistance, other than those in policy-determining positions, and all officers and employes under all the proposed county boards of assistance be placed under the merit system.

It is urged that the proposed reorganization, affecting to some degree approximately 1,500,000 persons now receiving public assistance under one or more of the various types of relief administered in the state, be initiated as soon as the necessary legislation has been enacted, and that the new system be installed throughout the state on or before January 1, 1938. As pertinent to the necessity for reorganization it is pointed out that in the month of September 1936 a total of $23,182,242 was spent in the state on public assistance in eight different categories exclusive of almshouse care. In each county there were—and still are—nine distinct types of public assistance administered by at least five independent organizations which are in turn supervised by four state-wide organizations.

Further recommendations of the committee provide for amendments to the Mothers' Assistance Fund Act to assure aid to dependent children under sixteen living in the homes of relatives, as well as those living with widowed mothers, and to the Old Age Assistance Fund Act, changing the age of eligibility from seventy to sixty-five years. In both cases the extension of coverage is urged to take advantage of the federal Social Security Act.

IN order to eliminate the two-century-old poor board system which has long been a stumbling block for modern progressive methods, it is proposed that all forms of assistance of needy persons in their homes be financed by the state through budgeted appropriations, while the administration of county almshouses, hospitals and other institutions now a responsibility of the local poor boards, be transferred to the county commissioners. The Goodrich committee indicates its belief that this step would relieve real estate of approximately $10 million annually in taxes levied by the poor boards for direct home relief.

In formulating its recommendations the committee kept an eye on the public that must receive relief and the public that must pay the bill. It discusses the advantages in the fundamental changes it proposes and sums them up:

Substitution for the present archaic system with its tangle of overlapping boards, of a state-wide system, supervised by the state, but with local administrative control.

Definite economies in operation as a result of uniform auditing, consolidation of offices, and elimination of duplication in case work.

Assurance of efficient personnel through the adoption of the merit system in the selection, assignment and promotion of such personnel.

Relief to real estate through the abolition of the poor boards and the financing through indirect taxation by the state of all assistance to individuals or families in their homes.

Uniformity in the distribution of relief to those in need, by centralizing in each community the administration of various categories of relief, such as mothers' assistance, old age and blind assistance, unemployment and general relief.

Making possible uniform and complete statistical records of those receiving relief in order that precise information will be available at all times for intelligent planning and action.

Enabling the State of Pennsylvania to enjoy to the fullest extent grants-in-aid made available by compliance with the requirements of the federal Social Security Act.

Progressive social forces in Pennsylvania which have long struggled against the state's outmoded system and have battled vigorously in the legislature for its reform, have welcomed the clean slate approach represented by the studies of the Goodrich committee and are preparing to launch a state-wide educational campaign to support legislation embodying its recommendations. Special committees, notably of the Public Charities Association, of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the State Conference of Social Welfare and of councils of social agencies in Philadelphia and elsewhere, are already at work expressing in action their endorsement of the committee's own expressed belief that:

It has charted a way for Pennsylvania which, if enacted into law, may serve as an example to the rest of the nation. It believes that almost any group of responsible citizens of the state, confronted with the same factual information, would propose substantially the same program. It is confident that the people of Pennsylvania will see it as a truly American approach to the whole problem.

Group Workers Organize

PROPOSALS for an organization of group workers for the study of social group work, forecast by conferences at Atlantic City last May and developed by a committee appointed at that time, have crystallized into definite form. The central purpose of the new organization, the National Association for the Study of Group Work (the ASGW to its intimates) is to bring group workers into voluntary association for study and mutual stimulation. Its members will be known as Associates. It will operate through a coordinating committee of a hundred associates, broadly representative of types of agencies and activities in all sections of the country, and through an executive committee of ten. Annual memberships are $3, sustaining memberships $5. The executive committee, which had its mandate at Atlantic City to develop the organization and to serve until the next conference at Indianapolis, includes Charles E. Hendry, Chicago, chairman; Grace L. Coyle, Cleveland; Frank J. Skalak, Pittsburgh; Ruth Perkins, Boston; Roy Sorenson, Chicago; Neva R. Deardorff, Helen Hall, Clara A. Kaiser, Joshua Lieberman and Arthur L. Swift, New York.

During the last few years evidence has accumulated pointing to the emergence of a general consciousness of social group work as a function common to a large number of different agencies, institutions and programs. There has been a steady growth of collaboration and cooperation among groups representing a variety of related agencies through such bodies as the New York Conference on Group Work, and group work councils in various councils of social agencies. Institutes, seminars, training programs and conferences in this field have increased in number and significance. Emergency government programs have created opportunities and occasions for interagency planning by the group approach. The inclusion, two years ago, of the section on social group work within the National Conference of Social Work symbolized, in a way, the whole development, a fresh movement, coming up from the bottom, for joint study and planning on a horizontal interagency basis.

When this section was formed it was thought that it would meet, for a time at least, the needs of the situation. But at the Atlantic City conference it became apparent that the vigor of the movement required organizational machinery to carry forward continuous year-round exchange of experience in the field of group work. The whole situation was discussed at a meeting of some forty leading spirits and a coordinating committee headed by Mr. Hendry was delegated to form a plan. The new association is the result of that committee's deliberations. The direction of its activity, its charter so to speak, has been formulated along the lines of the Atlantic City discussion which indicated that the organization purposes should be:

To encourage the creation, continuance, and development of local voluntary study groups, seminars or conferences on group work.

To help such local groups relate their separate programs of inquiry and discussion to certain central problems, thereby making possible the pooling of findings and convergence toward a common goal.

To locate significant practice in group work, to get it carefully described and to reproduce selected descriptions for circulation and study.

To publish an information service, possibly a quarterly review, devoted to descriptions and discussions of group work.

To prepare bibliographies of current literature on group work, arrange for reprint service on articles written for a particular agency but that have a basic reference to the function of group work regardless of agency, and to develop and maintain a current inventory of experimental projects related to selected problems in group work.

To arrange for an annual conference prior to or in conjunction with the National Conference of Social Work for the purpose of dealing with matters growing out of the studies and inquiries of local units during the year.

The problems or areas foreseen at the Atlantic City meeting as the focus of fruitful local group discussion during the organization period, and which the executive committee endorses are:

Further clarification and refinement of the objectives and standards of group work.

Critical examination of practice in relation to the selection, training and supervision of voluntary group leaders.

Exploration into the development and use of group records.

In the matter of records it should be noted that the U. S. Children's Bureau has added group work to its program of social reporting, thus demonstrating its confidence in the disposition and the capacity of group work agencies for sustained and basic collaboration.

The executive committee of the new association, "convinced of the timeliness, if not the urgency of this enterprise, and confident that group workers will find genuine professional satisfaction in relating themselves to it," urges that each member of the coordinating committee take personal and professional responsibility for encouraging small groups of persons to discuss, on a professional level, at least one of the problems selected for intensive exploration, and to cooperate in the collection and dissemination of information relative to the important thinking and practice in the field. It invites group workers throughout the country "to share in this adventure in professional discovery." Inquiries should be addressed to Charles E. Hendry, George William College, 5315 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, or to Neva R. Deardorff, Welfare Council, 44 East 23 Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BEHAVIOR AS IT IS BEHAVED—III

He Knew What He Wanted

By ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE

"HE is the most mannerly, affectionate, and good-natured of all my children; and the most stubborn! The others storm and fuss, but finally give in. Jim never storms. Never fusses. But he never gives in—about anything."

It was not a new grievance. Jim Borden's mother wailed this way to her brother with every notice from the dean that if Jim did not stop cutting classes, he would be dropped from the course.

"Here he comes now," she went on. "You watch. You'll see what I mean." Jim opened the screen door, and started upstairs on the run.

"Jim," called his mother. The boy obediently ran back and stood in the doorway, an odd figure with soiled trousers torn at the knees, shirt open to his waist, and a smudge of black across his cheek.

"Hello," he said abstractedly.

"Jim! You've been cutting classes again." Mrs. Borden reproachfully waved the dean's letter.

"Yeah. That's right," her son agreed. "I couldn't get to class this week." He shifted uneasily and Mrs. Borden turned with a sigh to her brother.

"You see? What can I do with a boy like that? He's even cutting his drama classes—the subject he's crazy about."

"But mother," the boy explained earnestly, "that course is supposed to be about writing a drama. Well, I've written a drama. They wouldn't let me give it for the class because they said they didn't have time. So I had to give it at St. Angela's where they *will* let me. I'm doing what the course was supposed to teach me. I'm writing and producing a play. So where's the kick coming?"

"It's coming from the dean," answered his mother sharply. "Your play may be good. But that's not the point. You're cutting classes to do something that no one wants you to do but yourself, and that won't count on your credits. You're already behind. And unless you stop cutting classes you can't graduate with your class—or with any class for that matter. Why not get your degree first and then produce your play?"

"Because it has to be given now," said Jim patiently. "It's an Easter trope. If I wait until I graduate, it won't be Easter." He was balancing himself impatiently on the first stair step. "If you'll excuse me," he murmured, "I have to get back. The set isn't finished." He disappeared up the stairs, was down again in a moment with a folder of drawings, and escaped across the yard at a dog trot.

"There you are. That's the explanation. It's an Easter trope. So it must be given at Easter. That's reason enough for Jim. What are his courses, his credits, his degree, compared to a trope?"

"What on earth is a trope?" growled her brother mystified.

"It's some kind of play that drives everyone stark mad. That's what it is," Jim's mother burst out with an exasperated shrug. "If it were only a Labor Day trope, Jim might get his degree. But it's Easter!"

Jim did not return either to supper or to bed. At midnight his mother distractedly telephoned St. Angela's parish house.

"Yes. Jim Borden is here," answered a voice. "He's working on the set. He says not to wait up for him. He'll be home pretty soon."

"Pretty soon. That means maybe for breakfast and maybe not," sighed his mother, starting off to bed. Her brother had waited until after dinner to give Jim a little advice, but lacking Jim's reappearance had gone home with, "I suppose he knew he'd get a scolding, so he just didn't show up."

"Oh, no," Jim's mother knew better than that. "He wouldn't stay away on that account. He has just forgotten your existence. He is lost to all the world but his precious trope. He isn't dodging you and he wouldn't mind your scolding. He probably would smile politely all through it, and not listen to a word you said. He wouldn't resent it, because he wouldn't hear it."

At eleven the next morning, Jim appeared at the kitchen door. His mother, beside the stove, greeted him first with

DRIVE TO CREATE BEAUTY

HAVE you ever observed anyone driven out of his customary behavior by an urge to create what seemed to him beautiful? Have you ever experienced it yourself?

Have you observed it more often in children or in adults? In natives of the United States, or of other countries? In the educated or uneducated?

Is this drive affected by the social valuation of art objects? Is its strength irrespective of the value of the thing created? Is the drive to create beauty the same as to appreciate the creations of others?

If you yourself have felt this urge can you describe it? Does it consist of an inability to focus the attention on anything but the proposed object? Of acute discomfort if prevented from creating it? Is it obsessive like a tune running in the head? Falling in love? A desire to smoke or drink or eat? A desire for athletic exercise?

Do people who have not felt this urge, tend to discount it in those who have? Have you ever observed any unfortunate results when this urge was thwarted? Have you observed a comparable urge in animals? Or do you consider it a distinctively human trait? From an evolutionary standpoint, what do you consider the survival value, if any, of this drive to create beauty? Is it an individual or a social value, or both?

SUGGESTED READING:

COLEMAN R. GRIFFITH: INTRODUCTION TO APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY, Chapters 34-35. Sources of Esthetic Creation.

ROBERT WOODWORTH: DYNAMIC PSYCHOLOGY. Chapter 6. Originality.

HOOVER COMMISSION ON RECENT SOCIAL TRENDS (Keppel). The Arts in Social Life.

HUGO MUNSTERBERG: THE PRINCIPLES OF ART EDUCATION.

JOHN L. LOWES: THE ROAD TO XANADU.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

relief, then with outspoken dismay.

"Jim! What on earth has happened to you?" she gasped, shocked at her son's sorry appearance. He had been untidy enough when she saw him last. Now he was a scarecrow. His hair was matted with dust and sweat. Dark rings circled his eyes and haggard lines furrowed his face. His socks fell over his shoes, their tops held together with bits of twine. He looked as if he had lost ten pounds.

"Have you had an accident? Are you hurt?"

"No. Just working." Jim's tone was conciliatory.

"Working! All night?"

"Yeah. Got any coffee handy?"

Without a word his mother lighted the gas under the coffee pot.

"Oh, Mom. Don't take it so hard." The boy slid into a chair and reached for the bread box. "A snack will fix me up."

"You're cutting all your classes today," his mother protested, almost in tears.

"I couldn't keep awake in any class today, even if I went. So it's no use to go."

"Then why didn't you get some sleep last night so that you *could* keep awake?" insisted his mother. "You know that your work should come first."

"I *was* working, Mom," explained Jim patiently. "But it took till midnight to get those arches up. And then they weren't right. So I stayed and changed 'em. They look swell now."

"You stayed there alone?" gasped his mother, "when you were so tired? You might have fallen and broken your neck."

"That's right," agreed Jim between mouthfuls. "But I didn't. So it's O.K."

"What about those arches was worth risking your neck for, as well as your degree?"

"I had to point them up. They were out of line with the roof." Jim got out of his chair and edged toward the door.

"Where are you going now?" Mrs. Borden was thoroughly aroused. "You come right back here and get into a tub and go to bed."

"All right, Mom, I will; honest I will in just a little bit. But now that the arches are changed, the lighting has to be too. The electrician is waiting." Jim backed out the door, leaped the steps, hopped into the electrician's waiting car, and was off for his twenty-sixth consecutive hour at St. Angela's parish house.

He was not fast enough however to escape the eyes of two passersby, the teacher whose class he had just cut, and the dean. The two men paused to watch the car, with Jim in his rags and tatters, careen around the corner and dash off in a direction away from the campus.

"He hasn't been in my class for the entire week," the professor observed.

"He hasn't been in anyone's class," added the dean grimly, "and if this keeps up he won't be even if he tries."

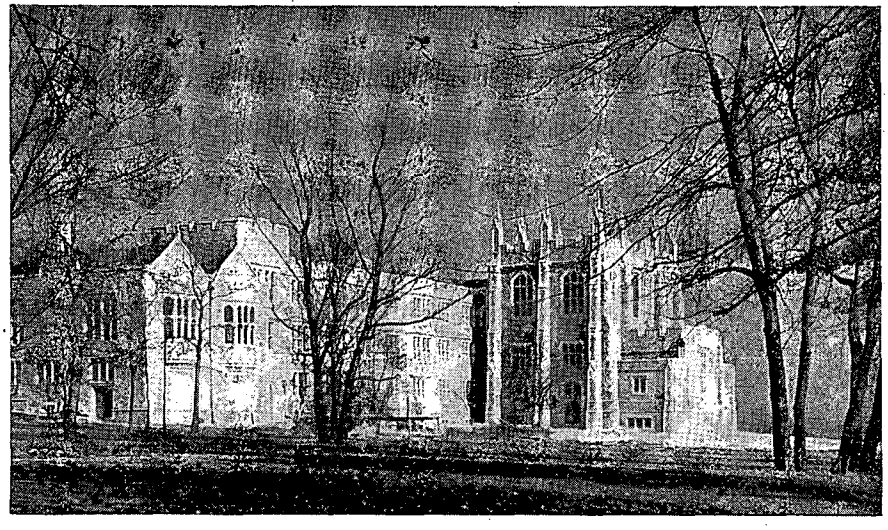
"That won't upset him in the least," the professor too was grim. "Since he claims that the drama is all that interests him, you might think that he'd have some interest in a drama class. But he can't be bothered."

"He tells me that he is producing a play of his own, and that it takes all his time," remarked the dean.

"Yes. That's what I hear too." The professor was not impressed. "He certainly has no time for me. And it's clear that he prefers his own works to the classics. Not that the fellow hasn't some talent," he admitted, "But no one can get a degree just on talent."

"No," sighed the dean. "Of course not. But it's too bad. I rather like the boy. And I hate to see him making a failure of himself. He might amount to something if he'd only work."

This is the third of the sketches described by the author in her introduction to the series as "life occurrences without labels." [See THE SURVEY, *November* 1936, *page* 333.] *The fourth, Goldie and Gracie: The Urge to Sex Expression, will appear in February. Mrs. Wembridge requests that inquiries about additional material (of which there have been many) be made directly to her at* 10469 *Lindbrook Drive, West Los Angeles, Calif. She asks us to say that these sketches are taken from the manuscript of a book not yet published. The selection of the sketches for* SURVEY *publication, their order and arrangement are by the editors.*



BROWN MEMORIAL BUILDING FOR SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

FEW toilers in the frugal fields of social work see their dreams reach such rich materialization as these Gothic halls, bestowed on the George Warren Brown Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, by the late Mr. and Mrs. Brown, for whom the department is named. The new building, dedicated this month, is one of the first university buildings to be erected particularly for the uses of education for social work. Frank J. Bruno, 1933 president of the National Conference of Social Work, is director of the department, in which around a hundred full time students of social work are enrolled.

Since 1908, when the old School of Social Economy was opened, St. Louis has offered some opportunity for education in social work. Both the earlier school and the present one owe much to the initiative of the St. Louis Provident Association. The present school received its impetus in 1924 when a city advisory committee, acting on a survey of the entire local field made by Francis H. MacLean of the Family Welfare Association of America, stimulated a modernization and "revival" of St. Louis social work.

With the formation of the Community Council at about this time, and the growth of professional consciousness, enrollment in the new school increased steadily; but money did not. In 1928, just when it was doubtful whether the school would be continued, a bequest from George Warren Brown established a trust fund for the school. A later bequest from Mrs. Brown made possible the new building and doubled the original endowment to support the school.

78635
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

Relief Riddle

WHATEVER the other issues before the incoming Congress, none is more complicated and challenging than "this business of relief." For the relief rolls have failed to answer to the processes of recovery and it becomes increasingly apparent that only by a firm, long range policy on the entire problem of unemployment and relief can a solution be approached. Whether the President himself holds that view probably will not be known until he addresses Congress on the subject. Meantime he is under strong conflicting pressures: by business and industrial leaders who hold that work relief is retarding recovery and creating a labor shortage, and that "the way to end relief is to end it"; and by social workers and other qualified observers, some of them in his own official family, who hold that unemployment and its complement, relief, are inevitable sequellae of the cyclical fluctuations of business and that they must be treated through a permanent far reaching policy and program. Along with these two major pressures are a welter of others. "Vested interests," Louis Stark of the *New York Times* calls them—the "vested interest" of communities in holding down local tax levies, the "vested interest" of low grade employers in keeping wages down, of trade unions in keeping wage rates up, of alliances and unions of project workers in "continuity of employment," of politicians in favors to dispense, of taxpayers in the mounting bill. All have a stake in "this business of relief."

Much of the confusion stems from the early period of federal relief when "old poor" and new unemployed were lumped together in one mass relief operation. The rough and ready classification of employables and unemployables by WPA a year ago did not help. No one knows now just where employability begins or ends, either in WPA or direct relief rolls. Neither the one nor the other is a guarantee of anything. Employers sheer away from them both. Promising theories on reemployment have broken down before realities.

Relief, as Congress and the President face their responsibilities, is not simple. In it are interwoven basic factors of economics and national finance. But in it, too, behind the statistics, back of the indices, are human beings, thousands of them, caught in the stream of events, inarticulate in the face of "vested interests," who look to Washington for measures which will comprehend and deal with their uncertainty and helplessness.

The depression is over. Unemployment and relief remain to challenge the best statesmanship of the country. A policy based on the undeniable facts of continuing human need, that would face all the issues involved and deal with them firmly and courageously, would be a major accomplishment of this or any other administration.

War on Cancer

CARRYING the symbol of the drawn sword, women of America in coming months will mobilize against a bitter foe. "Early cancer is curable. Fight it with knowledge," is the watch-cry as the Women's Field Army, planned by the American Society for the Control of Cancer, opens a country-wide enlistment. Careful preliminary organization has been carried on with the cooperation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has furnished most of the "officers"—vice-commanders, captains and lieutenants—for this militant movement.

Since 1913, the society has directed its efforts toward the collection and dissemination of information on cancer, its cure and its prevention. Now, explains Dr. C. C. Little, managing director, requests from medical men throughout the country have pointed the way to the next step. These doctors say: "We are prepared to diagnose and treat cancer, but patients in most cases still come to us only after the disease has spread through the body and is beyond help. Can't you teach them to seek medical help when the danger signals first appear?"

It is this challenge which the Women's Field Army is organized to answer. For weapons the members propose to use sound, conservative facts on cancer, approved by competent medical authorities. Educational work will be carried on under the direction of cancer committees of state medical societies.

Despite its picturesque dress parade, the field army is organized for a long, unremitting fight. Its organizers know that it will require endless patience, courage and persistence. But the stakes are high. Nearly 140,000 die yearly in the United States of cancer. That approximately 40,000 of these could be saved is the belief of those behind the campaign of the Women's Field Army.

Campus Drama

TWO great university campuses are at present in the throes of controversy. Yale has "the case of Jerome Davis"; the University of Wisconsin, a storm over the question of reappointing President Glenn Frank.

Last spring Professor Davis was notified that he would not be reelected to the chair of practical philanthropy in the Divinity School which he has held for twelve years. The American Association of University Professors has directed a committee to investigate whether or not his dismissal is due, as Professor Davis charges, to his political and economic views. Four members of the association —Charles A. Beard, historian, Professors Paul H. Douglas, Chicago, Edward A. Ross, Wisconsin, Colston E. Warne, Amherst—in a preliminary study concluded that:

> The circumstances surrounding the dismissal of Dr. Davis present positive elements involving academic liberties, the rights of the scholar as citizen, and the correct procedure of the university authorities in dealing with such liberties and rights.

At Wisconsin, the question of academic freedom is not involved. Last February the regents of the university informed President Frank that he probably would not be reappointed at the end of his present term, July 1, 1937. A majority of the present Board of Regents are appointees of Governor Philip LaFollette, though the board has not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

divided on this line. Governor LaFollette is a champion of the Roosevelt administration, and has been mentioned as a possible Democratic nominee in 1940. Glenn Frank is a Republican, a Roosevelt critic, and is considered to have presidential aspirations of his own. His friends hold that the plan of the regents to remove him from office is a flagrant case of "political interference with the affairs of the university." Those regents who oppose reappointment hold that dissatisfaction with the Frank administration goes back at least five years, and is based solely on President Frank's failures as an administrator. According to written charges filed with the board by its head, Harold M. Wilkie, President Frank has been indecisive and unbusinesslike, has lost the confidence of his faculty, the regents and the state legislators, has let his outside interests interfere with his university duties, has maintained his home extravagantly out of public funds.

The next stage in the Wisconsin drama will be a public hearing, at which his critics, his defenders, and President Frank himself will be heard. Meantime, there is a strong move afoot in Wisconsin to change the method of appointing the university regents (now chosen by the governor) so that the university, at this point, may be divorced from politics in fact and in spirit.

Ruffled Waters

IN part as a protest against "official policies of the nationally organized groups of lawyers in this country" and in part as an effort to make the bar "a truly progressive force in the life of the nation" comes the new National Lawyers Guild, initiated by such legal lights as Frank P. Walsh, the temporary president, Morris L. Ernst, Jerome N. Frank, Prof. Karl N. Llewellyn, Henry T. Hunt, Charlton Ogburn and others.

The new guild, which expects several thousand lawyers at its first annual meeting in Washington next month, disclaims any competition with the National Bar Association. It proposes however to supply the means through which "the overwhelming majority of American lawyers, now inarticulate, will sound their collective voice"; particularly, says Mr. Walsh, when they are not in agreement with those groups of lawyers who "have taken hostile stands to proposals and legislation of a forward looking character . . . for example such issues as reasonable business regulation, social security, labor legislation and child labor."

About the time the new guild was ruffling the legal waters another stone was dropped into the same pool by Harrison Tweed, new president of the New York Legal Aid Society, who, at a dinner to the retiring president, Allen Wardwell, warned his lawyer colleagues that unless they see to it that poor men get justice the bar faces some kind of socialization of the practice of law.

In another legal pool the radio "good will court" found itself completely sunk. In this program ex-judges gave informal counsel to inquirers identified only by number. It seemed pretty innocuous not to say ineffective to lay listeners, but it drew the fire of the committee on professional ethics of the American Bar Association and of a whole phalanx of New York associations, city and county. These organizations filed a memorandum with the appellate division of the Supreme Court which, in a ruling, forbade attorneys to give legal advice "in connection with a publicity medium of any kind." The commercial sponsor of the program promptly dropped the "good will court" and listeners are no longer regaled by hearing radio-struck "litigants" tell their troubles.

Industry Steps Forward

A CODE pledging industry's cooperation with government in the national interest and including in principle some of the most important New Deal reforms was adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers, meeting in annual convention in New York last month. The preamble declares: "Better living, better housing, more of the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, steadier work, more certainty of a job, more security for old age—these are the natural desires of every human being. They are the progressive objects of American industry." To this end, "Industry pledges its cooperation with government in the promotion of economic and social progress." The code expresses approval of the social security principle, doubt of the complete effectiveness of the present Social Security Act, and promises cooperation "in every practicable way toward making it effective"; it recognizes the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively; and denounces child labor, sweatshops, stock market speculation. The new code gives eloquent expression to the liberal point of view put forward in recent months by such men as Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant. [See *Survey Graphic,* January 1937, page 16.]

In the same week the manufacturers met, the Council for Industrial Progress, organized after the collapse of NRA, gathered in Washington under the chairmanship of George L. Berry, coordinator for industrial cooperation, to draw up "a new basis for cooperation between government and industry." The program, as worked out by the council, calls for a revised NRA favorable to "the little man," amendments strengthening the anti-trust laws, and a system of loans guaranteed by the government for the benefit of small businesses, modeled on the loans to home owners under the Federal Housing Act. Responsibility for embodying this program in legislative recommendations was left to a special committee.

And So On . . .

MILITARISM reared its ugly head in a New York CCC camp when at the wedding of an "alumnus" the whole corps, after the manner of the army and navy, made a triumphal arch for the bride and groom, lifting high not swords, but shining picks and shovels. • • "A score of [Pennsylvania] poor directors," says the *Johnstown Democrat,* "left their annual state convention . . . in protest over U. S. Representative Francis E. Walter's prediction that the federal social security program would 'end the poorhouse.'" • • Her name is Ethel Smith—the "unknown" of the Social Security Board's informational service, who sat up all one night to write the folder, Security in Your Old Age, which accompanied the millions of application blanks for old age benefits. It began, "There is now a law in this country which will give about 26 million working people something to live on when they are old and have stopped working." *The New Yorker* called that opening sentence "something of a government record for simple, good English . . . carrying the faint, troubling vibrations of great prose." Ethel Smith got national coverage, if not a by-line.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Social Front

WPA

REDUCTIONS in Works Progress Administration employment, variously described as a "combing out," a "purge" and a "shambles," which were front page news much of last month, have directed public attention sharply to the fact that WPA is still an emergency enterprise subject to emergency conditions. For WPA employes, the shakeup served to dispel any sense of security they might have rationalized themselves into. Washington officials explained the action in dollars and cents: there simply was not enough money to go around; since reduction was a hard necessity, common sense dictated that it should be on the basis of need, with the rolls reexamined to determine those whose status had changed since their original assignment to WPA. Apparently the procedure in many places for this reexamination was dismissal, with reapplication for relief followed by investigation and reinstatement if need was established.

Against the statement of lack of funds the WPA workers and their sympathizers, of whom there were many, reminded official Washington of its promise that "no one should starve" and challenged the public policy of a mid-winter contraction of the WPA program while private employment was admittedly inadequate to pick up the load. Naturally the efforts at reduction met with protests. In many large cities there was much organized picketing and a rash of strikes of the newer varieties—sit-down, sit-in, sit-out, even lie-down.

It is difficult to estimate how effective the protests were. The "stop firing" order was said to have been given by President Roosevelt on his return from South America in mid-December, but no official word was made public. Some observers say that the desired reduction had been accomplished before the fireworks broke loose and that reinstatements to the WPA payroll, claimed as a victory by protestants, represent only a normal "trading margin." Others say that most of the "purge" consisted of transfers of drought relief workers to the Resettlement Administration and the dropping of non-relief employes, and that the final returns will show that not more than 2 or 3 percent of relief status cases were actually "combed out."

Such figures as are available at this writing show that WPA employment dropped from 2,515,827 on October 15 to 2,383,332 on December 5.

As matters stand at this moment, the WPA appears to have funds sufficient to carry on at its post-purge level until late in January. Harry L. Hopkins is quoted as saying, "We are scraping the bucket, but I am not worried." President Roosevelt at a recent press conference intimated that he would ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of $500 million to last until the end of the fiscal year on June 30. The U. S. Conference of Mayors has estimated the minimum need at $750 million and the Workers Alliance of America at $1,250,000,000.

What the future of the WPA will be, after June 30, is a matter of conjecture. The President has indicated that he will deal with relief in his budget message to Congress early in the session but whether in terms of budget balancing or of continuing human need or both no one now can say. Pessimistic observers predict that the formulation of any long-range relief policy will await the reports and recommendations of the various committees studying the reorganization of federal departments and bureaus. As this is written it all seems to be anybody's guess.

Sharecroppers—Social and economic maladjustments in the Cotton Belt, the "alarming increase" in farm tenancy during the past twenty years, and the plight of the sharecropper family are the subjects of an exhaustive study of "landlord and tenant on the cotton plantation," recently completed by the division of research of the WPA. The study, which covered 9000 tenant families on 646 plantations, was directed by T. J. Woofter, Jr. Among conditions cited as responsible for "sub-marginal standards of living" among the tenant farmers—and the report leaves no illusions about how sub-marginal that living is—are exorbitant rates of interest, the one crop system and population pressure. "The need for family labor puts a premium on large families."

In matters of health the report points out that the cotton growing states "have the burden of a typhoid and paratyphoid deathrate twice the national average and of pellagra and malaria deathrates more than three times the national average."

Turning to constructive measures the report holds that AAA benefits failed to help tenant farm families materially. The Bankhead-Jones bill, proposed in Congress in 1935, which would provide for a federal land buying program is cited as "particularly adapted to the long time reform of agrarian life." Other measures proposed are rural rehabilitation, work and direct relief, credit reform, production control, diversification of crops, soil conservation and the retirement of sub-marginal lands.

The report concludes: "The problems of tenancy in the United States are so far-reaching in significance, and so large in volume, that measures to improve the condition of those remaining within the system should proceed simultaneously with efforts to help the most able tenants to escape from the system."

Social Insurance

"I AM a postmaster," writes a correspondent of a field office of the Social Security Board. "Besides myself, in this town, there are two employers and one employe. Both employers hire this man. Please send me all the necessary information, materials and supplies in order that I may meet the requirements."

Administration—The preliminaries of assigning Social Security account numbers in November and December to some 23 million employes is reported by the board to have met nation-wide cooperation. The post office department has issued instructions to postmasters throughout the country to submit the names of any employers who have failed or refused to file information required on Form SS-4. . . . Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Tax Research Institute of America, described the application forms for social security account numbers as "the clearest, least complicated, and most skillfully designed forms issued by the government that I have as yet had the pleasure of examing.". . . Glenn A. Bowers, director of the division of placement and unemployment insurance in the New York labor department, recently stated that careful study is being given to suggestions for simplifying through amendment or regulation the present record keeping requirements under the state unemployment insurance law.

It was bad news to many that bonuses given by firms to their employes are subject to social security taxes on wages. . . . All paid employes of labor unions, the Social Security Board has announced, are eligible to qualify under

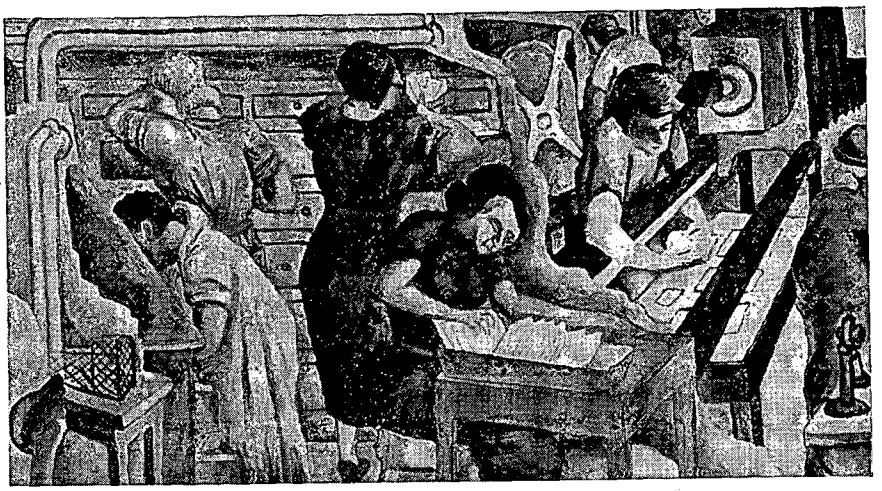
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the old age benefit provisions of the Security Act.

The age records office of the board, in Baltimore, now has approximately 1900 employes, setting up the accounts of workers covered by the old age benefit plan. No additions to this staff will now be made. A battery of three hundred alphabetical card punching machines, the largest single installation of its kind in the world, is in use, supplemented by fifty-five sorting machines and as many tabulators. While benefits begin to accrue January 1, first wage reports will not be received for posting until after July 1, 1937. The initial reports will cover six months. Thereafter they will be filed quarterly.

Legislative Race—Through late November and December many states were racing against time to get unemployment insurance laws on the statute books, and approved by the Security Board in time to save the federal payroll taxes. Under the Security Act, employers may deduct from their federal unemployment insurance tax up to 90 percent of the amount they contribute to state unemployment insurance funds. Between November 5 and December 10, the board approved the unemployment insurance laws of Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, bringing the total of approved plans to nineteen. Unemployment insurance measures have been enacted in addition in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Maryland and North Carolina. A measure has passed both houses of the Ohio legislature, but at this writing, discrepancies as between the house and senate drafts are still to be adjusted. As this is written, special legislative sessions, called to consider unemployment insurance, are sitting or are soon to meet in Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Tennessee, Iowa, South Dakota, Michigan, Vermont, Minnesota and Maine.

The First Laws—Analysis by the Social Security Board of the first sixteen state unemployment compensation laws approved, indicates that most states have adopted the "pooled fund" type, which passed the U. S. Supreme Court in the New York case. [See *The Survey*, December 1936, page 368.] Only Wisconsin has the straight employer-reserve account type. Five states exact contributions to the compensation fund from all employers of four or more. The District of Columbia taxes employers of one or more. Idaho for the first year includes employers of eight or more; after that, of one or more. Thirteen states provide for a merit rating by which employers with stable employment records reduce their tax rates. Only eight states require contributions (present or future) from workers. Only the District of Columbia provides benefits higher than half pay, up to $15 a week. The usual provision is one week's benefit for each four weeks employment in the preceding two years.



Who would have believed that the utilitarian social service exchange would ever fire the imagination of an artist! Yet from Boston comes this photograph of a sketch for a mural by George Lloyd of the Federal Art Project. "The sketch," says Laura G. Woodberry, director of the Boston Social Service Index, "depicts our modern plant equipped with pneumatic tubes and photostat service. We installed the photostat machine two years ago and it has been a life saver. I believe that ours is the only index that uses it."

In the Courts—The New York employers who lost their case attacking the constitutionality of the New York unemployment insurance law in the U. S. Supreme Court, have asked a rehearing and reargument of the case before a full bench of nine Justices. Justice Stone, because of illness, did not hear the case nor participate in the decision. . . . A three-judge federal court in Alabama found that the state unemployment insurance law violated "due process" clauses of both the state and federal constitutions. Attorney General A. A. Carmichael announced that the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court. . . . The first case involving the federal Social Security Act to reach the U. S. Supreme Court was filed December 15 on appeal from a ruling by Federal Judge G. C. Sweeney in Boston, who held unemployment compensation taxes under Title IX to be constitutional.

Proposed Changes—A resolution demanding equal treatment for all classes of banks under the Social Security Act was adopted last month by the executive committee of the National Association of State Bank Supervisors. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has held that banks which belong to the Federal Reserve System are exempt, while non-member state banks are not. . . . According to a dispatch from the Washington Bureau of the *Wall Street Journal*, "Federal marketing of life insurance through the sale of voluntary deferred annuities is being considered for inclusion as part of the government social security program." The proposed annuities, according to this source, would be offered primarily for the protection of domestic and agricultural workers not now covered by the act.

Exception—The Mennonite Board of Missions has written the Philadelphia office of the Social Security Board expressing the willingness of its members to pay social security taxes, but asking that they be excused from accepting the retirement benefits because of "conscientious scruples." In reply, the board wrote that, "A person could refuse to accept the benefits accrued under the act if he or she had conscientious scruples against doing so."

Company Plans—The National Lead Company announces that it will revise its retirement plan on January 1, to supplement benefits under the Social Security Act. . . . Westinghouse Air-brake is carrying out a similar plan. . . . The Graybar Electric Company has changed its pension plan, as a result of the Security Act, so that after 1941, employes will receive from the government and the company combined the full company retirement benefit plus one half the government annuity, this half representing in effect the portion the worker has contributed. . . .Be-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cause some of its lower paid workers, due to their age, might not receive more than $15 a month in old age benefits under the Social Security Act, Vick Chemical, Inc., plans to set up a private supplementary plan. The company announces that "no employe of Vick need fear discrimination because of his age."

Relief

PUBLIC relief in Kansas City, Mo., recently came up against a crisis because of the withdrawal of a subsidy which the private Charities Bureau, since last April, had supplied to the relief committee. The money was used for a special milk fund and for administrative expenses. Distribution of federal surplus commodities and certification to Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps depended on the donated funds. In November the monthly subsidy had reached $5000 and the bureau, which must raise its money by an annual campaign, was forced to withdraw from its expensive "charity."

The local Civic Research Institute is calling for action by the county, since existing regulations in connection with federal functions made it necessary to reject the city's proffer of assistance through personnel and facilities of existing city departments not concerned with welfare work.

The responsibility of the county is clear, says the institute. Public funds should be used; the assistance of the Charities Bureau was a temporary and makeshift arrangement; and the county is the governmental unit which can carry on.

It is recommended further, by the institute, that the staff which has been working for the Kansas City Relief Committee is the best qualified personnel available and should be taken over in the regular tax supported employ of the county. "All too long we have been merely tiding relief recipients over into next week's misery." Latest word is that staff volunteers are keeping things going.

Relief Policies—The Washington state department of public welfare has ruled that applications for relief by strikers will be considered on an individual basis. Since it is "not a problem of unemployment" to be out of work as the direct result of a strike, the department will grant such direct relief as is needed, but "will not certify such wage earners to WPA." Where the wage earner is unemployed because of a shut-down resulting *indirectly* from a strike situation, individual cases will be considered for WPA certification. . . . "The relief recipient should be reminded that his signature on each cash relief check is also an affidavit that he is not receiving any income or is not in possession of any resources which have not been reported to the Emergency Relief Administration," warns the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Board in an administrative memorandum. . . . The problem of investigating possible postal savings held by applicants for relief is a recurring and obstinate one. The Tennessee Welfare Commission discovered, "from the Acting Third Postmaster General" that "it is the practice of the department to authorize postmasters at postal savings depository offices to furnish charitable organizations and welfare agencies with information concerning individual accounts, upon receipt of the written requests of the depositors." This is done not by overall order to all postmasters in a state, but by specific request when such authority is needed.

Chicago—Thirty member agencies of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies have drawn a joint picture of the "relief state of Chicago" through current reports to the council. In general, as compared with October, December reports reflect: great improvement in some public services; little complaint on the amount of food issued to dependent families; praise for medical care given in the homes by county doctors. Clothing, rent and fuel situations are better but still far from adequate. Greatest gaps appear in the need of dental care for adults, and for hospitalization (now postponed), lack of special diets, insufficient clothing for school children. Listed as particularly difficult to arrange are: regular allowances for unemployable single men; provision for healthy non-resident men twenty-one to sixty-five years old, while other arrangements are being made; WPA supplementation; household equipment.

On the Move—From Florida, the heart of the transient problem, a qualified observer writes: "There is not much news about transients these days. Our transient committee probably will go out of existence unless the new governor re-appoints it. . . . We have just about as many transients as ever and as far as treatment goes it is almost back to the pre-FERA level. The much talked of border patrol . . . a rather sardonic joke . . . costs the state $6000 or $7000 a month. There just 'ain't no hope' of Florida ever solving its transient problem without federal assistance . . ."

The National Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless, and the American Public Welfare Association are studying the problems inherent in the fast growing trailer population. [See *Survey Graphic*, January 1936, page 46.] They are being given unofficial aid by the editor of a new magazine especially for trailer dwellers, who is taking a survey of his subscribers. Questionnaires are being used to discover the who, what and "where from" of these trailer people. The APWA hopes to have a thouand answers returned for compilation by spring. Besides origins, it is hoped to find some clues to such probabilities of indigency and health hazards as may lurk in broken-down, second-hand trailers of the future.

Pennsylvania—Relief rolls in Pennsylvania turned upward again in December, after months of decline. Applications for relief, during a mid-December week, reached the highest peak since the week ending March 9, 1936. . . . In a recent report to the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board, Karl de Schweinitz, executive director, pointed out that reduction of administrative funds, which has resulted in cutting the staff to about a third below the level of efficiency, actually costs the state approximately $3.50, in relief funds given without adequate check and investigation, for every dollar saved by lopping off staff.

Here to Stay?—The suggestion that the Civilian Conservation Corps be made a permanent government agency, which Robert Fechner, CCC director, offered recently to President Roosevelt, has received wide and diverse editorial comment. While "usually well-informed sources" report that the President is favorable to the idea, and intends to maintain CCC at around its present enrollment of 350,000, officially the trial balloon, at the moment of writing, is still floating over Washington.

Public Welfare

THE urgent problems of policy and administration besetting public welfare officials everywhere were discussed in close formation, so to speak, at a meeting in Washington in mid-December of some 600 persons called together by the American Public Welfare Association. There were no set papers and only one formal address, that of Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana. Instead there was a series of round tables, limited in the number of attendants, where participation was general and topics were threshed out in discussion under competent leadership. Round table topics were: personnel, statistics for administrators and the public, interstate problems, unemployment compensation, and the relation of public welfare to medical care

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and institutions. In addition were three panel discussions on the subjects: public welfare administration—state and local; interpretation of public social work; relationship of federal, state and local governments in the social security program.

A full report of the conference with a summary of the round table and panel discussions and of Governor McNutt's address at the dinner meeting, is contained in the December issue of *The Public Welfare News,* the bulletin of the APWA, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago, a single copy of which will be sent free on request.

The APWA is anxious to have it understood that its membership is open to all persons engaged or interested in public welfare. Regular members are persons actually at work in the field; associate members are persons in private welfare work and interested laymen. Both pay $2 annual dues and receive *The News* and occasional publications on request. Contributing members, whose dues begin at $5, receive all APWA publications. Agency members—institutions and organizations—receive all publications and additional reference material valuable for administrative libraries, and are offered the individualized informational and consultative service of the association.

State Studies—The Wisconsin Citizens Committee on Public Welfare, appointed by Governor LaFollette, is conducting its study of the welfare services of the state through an executive committee and seven sub-committees; four functional—children, health and mental hygiene, adult delinquency, public assistance and public employment; and three structural—administration, finance and personnel. The executive committee which is the steering and policy forming body, includes Professors Edwin Witte, Helen Clarke and John Gaus of the State University; William Spohn and H. F. Ohm, attorneys; and Arnold Zander, secretary of the State Public Employes Association. The work of the citizens committee has been made a function of the legislative library, its staff thus becoming subject to civil service. Prof. J. H. Kolb, of the rural sociology department of the university, is the director.

The purpose of the committee is to discover inadequacies, omissions, and inefficiencies in the public welfare administration of the state and localities, in order to develop a long time program which may necessitate extensive modifications in personnel, finance and administrative structure. Information has been gathered by statistical research and by field work by the subcommittees. The frame of reference for the study, whether of statutes, finance, factual or statistical data, has been the four functional committees.

It was Governor LaFollette's idea that participation by laymen and direction by persons with a research rather than a social work focus would ultimately be more beneficial to the state than the efforts of experts who would conduct the study and make recommendations, and might then fade from the picture. Recommendations will shortly be submitted to the governor and bills will be prepared for the legislature which convenes this month.

Michigan is making a study of its entire welfare organization with a view to a general legislative overhauling. William Haber is chairman of the Social Security Study Commission appointed by Frank Murphy, while governor-elect, to prepare legislation permitting the state to benefit from all the provisions of the Social Security Act. A state unemployment insurance measure will probably have become a law by the time this is read. Harold Smith of the Michigan Municipal League is chairman of a committee to draft legislation looking to a reorganization of all the state welfare services. [See *The Survey,* November 1936, page 338] The report of his committee will propose, it is said, a department of mental hygiene, a department of prisons and corrections and a department of public welfare within the three of which would be consolidated the functions now performed by nearly a dozen separate bodies.

California's unemployment relief survey, announced under the terms of a legislative resolution as an undertaking of the University of California to gather information for the 1937 session of the legislature, has fallen through. Reason: after attempting unsuccessfully to secure the immediate services of a competent director the university decided that the difficulties involved precluded the possibility of a worthwhile study within the limited time available.

Staff Building—In Virginia the appointment by boards of supervisors of county superintendents of public welfare and city relief supervisors must be approved by the state department of public welfare. Since it was impossible for many reasons to require that all these posts be filled by graduate social workers the department compromised by announcing its aim "to limit approval to those persons who are: graduate social workers; social workers who have had experience and training-in-service of such a character as to give them undoubted ranking as successful social workers; those who, as aides, visitors, and so on, have had some experience in relief and welfare work and who have demonstrated an aptitude and capacity for training and improvement." Of the ninety workers employed, at last report, in the public assistance program, sixty-six had been to college, half of them completing their courses. The remainder, with a single exception, are highschool graduates. Thirty-five of the ninety have attended accredited schools of social work, and all have had experience in general welfare or relief work.

Citizen Service

HOPING to stimulate citizen interest in the formation of a sound public welfare program, the Nebraska State Conference of Social Work has appointed a citizens' planning committee as "machinery" to stimulate local committees throughout the state. The American Association of Social Workers is cooperating in the effort, which aims to enlist representatives of fraternal and civic groups and interested citizens, rather than professional social workers. With the help of a representative of the state committee, temporary chairmen have been appointed in some forty localities, and groups have begun to study local problems and planning and legislative needs. While the state committee is stimulating the organization of local committees, and will function in fact-finding and correlating, the groups themselves will be self-operating. The only restriction imposed by the state committee is that the locals be strictly non-partisan.

"Alley Children"—While plans are under way for curing Washington, D. C.'s housing sore spots, the "alley dwellings," the Federated Church Women of the district are doing something about the alley children. Beginning in a single locality, a story hour for children was used as an entering wedge for the program. A clubhouse and community center project for all ages followed. At Christmas each of the alleys was helped to decorate and celebrate its own Christmas tree. The church-family division of the Neighborhood Councils of Washington has taken up the project and hopes to carry its efforts into each of the alleys.

Laymen's School — This year, for the second time, Hartford, Conn., held a layman's school for social welfare under Council of Social Agency auspices. Enght courses were given, including community planning, education for today, child welfare, family welfare,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vocational guidance, labor problems, public welfare activities, and social security. Classes were held on consecutive Mondays, enrollees being permitted to take one course in the morning and one in the evening.

In State Welfare—The Washington state department of welfare, as part of its program for using volunteer and community services, is holding quarterly conferences where professional and voluntary workers, local welfare council representatives and state department staff confer on their mutual plans and problems.

In Print—The story of how the U. S. district court of St. Louis has used volunteer advisers in its probation and parole work since October 1930, is told in detail by Milton W. Weiffenback in *Probation,* December 1936. The service has indexed as available for this work some 4000 "interested and qualified persons residing throughout the district." (From the National Probation Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York.)

Libraries

HOW much of this country is still without library service is shown by recent figures from the *Bulletin of the American Library Associations.* Of the 45 million Americans still out of reach of a public library, only 12 percent live in towns or cities of more than 2500 population; 88 percent in villages or rural areas. For the country as a whole, there are 820 library volumes for each thousand inhabitants. But the wide regional disparity in available books to read is shown by the fact that while New Hampshire has 3570 library volumes per thousand population, Arkansas and Mississippi have only twenty. The average state expenditure for maintaining library service is 37 cents per capita, with a range from $1.08 in Massachusetts to 2 cents in Arkansas and Mississippi.

State Agencies—Change of legal organization is proposed in two states: consolidation of the Iowa library commission and the general department of the Iowa State Library; creation of a library board for the Michigan State Library. . . . First appropriations will be sought for the Arkansas library commission, reestablished in 1935, and the West Virginia library commission, established in 1929. . . . Funds to make field work possible will be urged in Colorado, Kansas and Missouri.

Record Readers—Los Angeles led all other cities the past year in the number of books lent for home use. In Los Angeles, 364,000 persons, or 29 percent of the resident population, are public library card holders. These card holders read, on an average, thirty books apiece last year—a total circulation of nearly 11 million volumes. Each of the 62,000 Los Angeles children with library cards read an average of forty-two books last year. In addition to its great central library, Los Angeles has forty-eight branch libraries, supplemented by sixty-nine "book stations."

State Aid—At least a dozen state library associations are working on legislative programs to secure state grants for library development. It has been found that plans must be drawn in relation to state resources, the amounts now provided for the libraries from local sources, and the "standard" of one dollar per capita. . . . In Arkansas, the present goal is an appropriation of $50,000 a year for books for large unit libraries, and for the work of the state library commission. . . . The Illinois plan is for $500,000 for the biennium, half to be distributed to existing libraries on the basis of population, half for service to new areas through contracts with existing libraries or through county and regional libraries. . . . . The state library association of Iowa will seek state aid to replenish book stocks depleted during the depression. . . . In North Carolina, plans are being made to ask for state aid to establish a complete system of regional libraries. . . . The state association in Texas will ask state aid of $750,000 for the next two years to strengthen the extension work of the state library, and to develop ten district libraries to give service to far flung localities now without it. [See *Survey Graphic,* May 1936, page 327.]

National Conference

A NEW section, Public Welfare Administration, has been added to the permanent organization of the National Conference of Social Work. Grace Abbott of the University of Chicago is the chairman who will develop the program for the Indianapolis meeting in late May. . . . Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has assumed the chairmanship of the social action section of the conference to which the late Isaac M. Rubinow was elected at the Atlantic City meeting. . . . Special committees approved by the conference executive committee which will arrange sessions during the Indianapolis meeting include with their chairman: Social Treatment of the Offender, Sanford Bates, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Social Aspects of Children's Institutions, H. W. Hopkirk, Albany, N. Y.; Public Health, Dr. Martha M. Eliot, U. S. Children's Bureau; Social Aspects of Housing, Joel D. Hunter, Chicago; Care of the Aged, Robert T. Lansdale, Social Science Research Council; Special Relief Problems, Joanna C. Colcord, Russell Sage Foundation; Statistics and Accounting in Social Work, C. Rufus Rorem, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The executive committee of the National Conference has approved fifty-two associate and special groups to meet under its wing in Indianapolis. The National Conference of Juvenile Agencies returns this year after a long absence, with Roy McLaughlin of Meriden, Conn., as chairman of its program committee.

Public Assistance

FEDERAL public assistance grants to the forty-three participating jurisdictions under the Social Security Act, since February have totaled $93,586,370.98. Of this amount $80,710,674.56 was for old age assistance; $3,270,500.68 for aid to the blind; and $9,605,195.74 for aid to dependent children. [Jurisdictions now include forty-one states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. See page 2.]

All told, 1,439,600 needy individuals were receiving public assistance under the Social Security Act in December, according to estimates based on reports for the last nine months. Of this number, approximately 1,117,200 are aged, 32,160 are blind and 290,240 are dependent children.

The steady expansion of these three programs is significant in relation to the decline in general relief expenditures which has been taking place at the same time. The objective of public assistance under the Social Security Act is to assist the states in caring for three groups whose needs are likely to be continuous over a long period of time. However, because of lack of available funds for categorical relief, large numbers of these needy aged and blind and of dependent children, have been carried on general relief. A comparison of public assistance payments during the first six months of the act's operation, with estimates of general relief obligations based on data assembled by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, shows a steady increase in public assistance expenditures, and decreases in those for general relief. The latter dropped about $16 million from February through July. During the same months, state-federal expenditures for public assistance increased by about $11,500,000—from $4,614,328 to $16,504,590. By December, monthly pay-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ments to individuals from combined state, federal and local funds had increased to an estimated total of $24,614,000 for all three forms of public assistance.

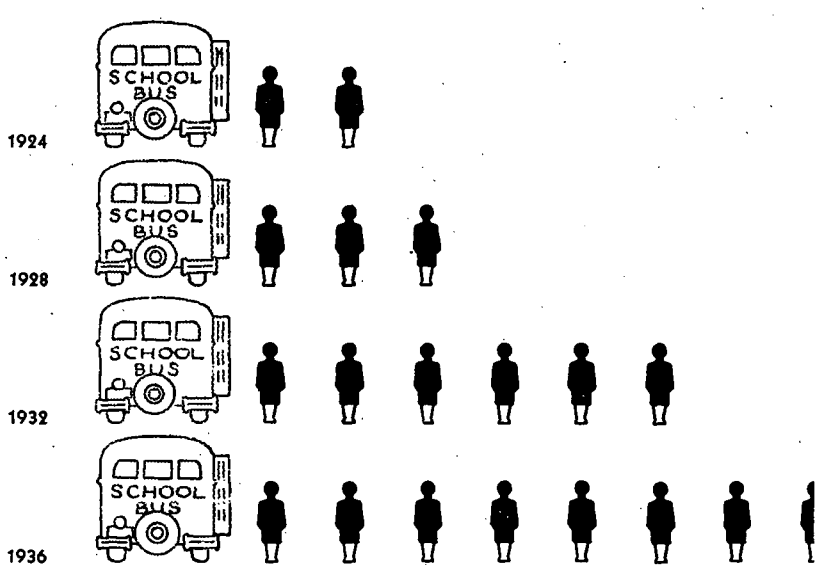
In Print—The American Public Welfare Association has issued a bibliography on Social Security. (APWA Bibliography No. 2, October 1936. Price 10 cents from the association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.) . . . A comparative review of Canadian and British social insurances and public welfare has been published by the Canadian Welfare Council of Ottawa. (Britain's Social Aid and Ours. Price 10 cents from the council, Council House, Ottawa, Canada.)

About Education

AN active campaign for permanent federal aid for education will be made by both lay and professional groups in the new Congress. The Harrison-Fletcher bill, introduced last year with the backing of the National Education Association, will be introduced again. It provides for an initial appropriation of $100 million, and an increase of $50 million a year until $300 million a year is reached. These funds would be allocated to the states on the basis of the population between five and twenty years of age. The manner in which the funds would be used to further a program of public education is left wholly to the states. The proposed amount would provide about $2.54 per child the first year, increasing to $7.63 in the fifth and thereafter.

Suggested Reform—A radical change in the curriculum of colleges which undertake to train youth for citizenship is needed, according to the findings of a study of campus agencies influencing social ideals, just completed by Harold Saxe Tuttle of City College, New York. Reading magazines dealing with social problems was found more effective than study of history in developing "social mindedness." Cooperative projects in social service appeared more valuable than the study of literature. The influence of the instructor was found to be more significant than the subject taught. Mr. Tuttle urges that the study be extended over a longer period and a larger number of colleges.

Camps for Girls—Educational camps for girls, organized and directed by the National Youth Administration will soon offer girls from families on relief opportunity for four months of work, recreation and study. The plan, while it differs in many respects, roughly parallels the Civilian Conservation Corps camp program for boys. Sixteen camps for girls are now in actual operation; thirty-four more will soon be ready. Enrollment will be limited to five thousand. Enrollees get board, lodging, and incidentals, but only $5 a month in cash. They work about three hours a day. The rest of the day is devoted to sports and other recreation, and to studies in English, home economics, hygiene, and other subjects suited to individual age and taste. Dorothea deSchweinitz is national director.



Johnny and Mary used to skip along quiet streets or down safe country lanes to school. But that picture has changed, as the National Education Association points out in its new research bulletin, Safety in Pupil Transportation. An increasing proportion of the children depend on the school bus to take them to the consolidated school or the central highschool. This bulletin considers traffic hazards, and suggests safety precautions as to equipment, inspection and standards of operation which should be taken by school authorities and the community. (Price 25 cents from NEA, 1201 16 Street, N.W., Washington.)

Penn School—How a school is helping to raise the standards of living and of agriculture in its community is summarized briefly in the report of Penn School for 1936. Established in 1862, the school gives normal, industrial and agricultural training to Negroes. It is located on St. Helena Island, off the coast of South Carolina. The "aims for every home" which the school is helping to realization are: buildings whitewashed or painted; wells twenty feet deep, with a pump; sanitary toilet; vegetable and flower gardens; poultry, every child of school age in school; every adult in club work.

Report and Record—The American Youth Commission, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., brings out monthly a mimeographed bibliography: Current References on American Youth Problems. . . . Electric Utilities is the theme of the tenth annual highschool debate handbook, published by Lucas Brothers, Columbia, Mo. It was prepared by Bower Aly. . . . The U. S. Office of Education has prepared a valuable bibliography (annotated) of Research Studies in Education, 1934-5. (Bulletin 1936, No. 5. Price 25 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.) . . . Up-to-date information on pledges of loyalty and oaths of office now required of teachers is given in Teachers Oaths, mimeographed bulletin prepared by the research division of the National Education Association. (Price 15 cents from the association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Community Funds

THAT eagerly awaited barometer, the result of the fall community chest campaigns, this year crept up a little. Compared to a similar group last year, 187 chests have reported a gain of 4.7 percent, and have raised a total of $38,085,874. This substantial first installment on the estimated and hoped-for $80 million for year-round campaign results, is 94.5 percent of the total goal of the chests reporting. It indicates however that most chests are still 10 percent below their 1929 level. The percent of increase over last year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shown by chests holding their campaigns before election averaged 7.2, while post-election campaigns raised this year's totals by an average of only 3.8 percent over last year. Community Chests and Councils, Inc., lists as notably successful campaigns those of Worcester, Mass.; Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Houston, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle.

A study by CC and C, Inc., covering replies from forty-eight cities widely scattered over the country indicates that chests this year encountered resistance from: factors relating to the Social Security Act (costs, misunderstandings); from election returns (by diverting attention, causing bitterness, emphasizing attitudes toward the government relief program); from the tax situation; from public relief and government social work; and from over-confidence or "staleness" of campaign organizations. It was suggested by some that improved economic conditions are resulting in public apathy toward need.

Worcester—Skeptics got the shock of their lives when 15,000 visitors came the first day to see an exhibit of social welfare services of Worcester, Mass., put on by the Community Fund. At last reports 80,000 visitors had seen the displays.

Yonkers—A "teaser" device was used by the comparatively new Yonkers, N. Y., community chest this year. Placarding the town with a poster bearing an unexplained plus mark, the chest followed with a series revealing the slogan of the campaign, "Give plus, neighbor!" Every giver of more than his last year's donation, and every team making more than its quota, was entitled to membership in the "mythical legion of the Plus."

Re-financing — St. Louis recently adopted a new plan of central financing for its social agencies. Formerly, the United Charities function was limited pretty much to raising and collecting money needed by the agencies selected to share the funds, without any control over agency budgets or opportunity for preliminary study of the agency work or needs. Early this year, after three years of striking failures to reach campaign goals, a citizen committee, aided by Allen T. Burns of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., drew up a reorganization plan.

In explaining the new plan, Peter Kasius, director of the United Charities, said, "Some organization needs to look at the community as a whole. Without central organization, without central research, study and planning, we give blindly and spend wastefully. With such planning and organization we do all that is humanly possible to meet the social problems of the community with intelligence, with sympathy and with direction." A complete analysis of the plan is given in Social Studies of St. Louis, September 1936, published by the St. Louis Community Council Research Department, 613 Locust Street.

In Print—Data relating to financing of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds have been compiled and only recently published as Part II of the 1935 Year Book of Jewish Social Work. Income and expenditures, by fields of work, are summarized and analyzed for that year. (Price one dollar from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 71 West 47 Street, New York.)

The Public's Health

EVERY state in the union is cooperating in the public health provisions of the Social Security Act, under direction of the U. S. Public Health Service. Since last February $11,333,000 have been appropriated, and marked advances already have resulted from the use of these funds for research activities and to stimulate state and local public health activities through federal supplementation.

Training centers for public health personnel have been established at various educational centers, also through Social Security cooperation. Dr. Fred. T. Foard, of the U. S. Public Health Service, speaking to health officers in California, pointed out the significance of this development: "Our regional office has had numerous inquiries from young men who are recent graduates in medicine from leading medical schools. In every instance they have expressed an earnest desire to receive training in order that they might enter the public health field as a permanent vocation. . . . If Titles V and VI of the Social Security Act continue in effect, thereby making it possible to continue to train this type of personnel for a few years and to place these people in public health positions . . . it will in reality have meant a 'new deal' for the public health movement . . . the character of health service rendered will be far more efficient than that which has been known to most communities in the past."

City Figures — Summarizing 1935 vital statistics for twenty-eight large cities, with total population over 27 millions, the bulletin of the New York state department of health finds the crude deathrate slightly reduced from 1934, and the birthrate slightly increased. Infant mortality for the cities was 49.4 per thousand live births in 1935, a distinct improvement over 1934. Chicago held the best record, with a rate of 40.

Among the five largest cities, New York had the lowest deathrate charged to automobiles in 1935—14.8 per hundred thousand of population. Among the twenty-eight cities only Milwaukee had a more favorable rate.

For the entire 27 million city dwellers, only 482 deaths from diphtheria were recorded during 1935, a striking improvement over earlier years.

District Health Centers — Experience with establishing health work in cities through district centers now is old enough to be reported on, yet so new that it calls for inquiry and experimentation. Ira V. Hiscock, professor of public health at the Yale University School of Medicine, has published a useful study of organization and planning in District Health Administration in which is recorded the experience of New York City, supplemented by that of other localities. (Price 65 cents from the Milbank Memorial Fund, 40 Wall Street, New York.)

Women's Rights—This year, for the first time, women with requisite academic qualifications were admitted to candidacy for degrees at the school of public health of Harvard University. Formerly they could take only a certificate.

Telling—A service performed by many health departments is regular publication of rating lists which tell the public how good or bad are their milk dealers or favorite restaurants. The division of health of the Dayton, Ohio, Welfare Department calls attention to its service with: "Where do you eat? The monthly rating of restaurants is a helpful guide for those who are interested in eating where cleanliness of utensils is considered of paramount importance." Bad ratings are published as well as good.

Rural Health—Whole time county or district health service had reached 612 counties in thirty-eight states when last reported by the U. S. Public Health Service. This means, however, that only 28.7 percent of the rural population has whole time health service. Delaware, Maryland and New Mexico lead with all counties covered. Of the 612 units, 95.3 percent were receiving financial assistance from one or more of the following: state boards of health, U. S. Public Health Service, Rockefeller Foundation, American Red Cross, American Women's Hospital Fund,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rosenwald Fund, Commonwealth Fund, Milbank Fund.

A major purpose of the Social Security Act is establishment and maintenance of rural public health services, through federal supplementation of local appropriations. Every state now is undertaking some part of this program.

In Print—Continuity and Growth of the State Department of Health, "an historical interpretation," which was presented by Homer L. Folks at a recent conference of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, now is available in reprint. (From the association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.) . . . The story of epidemic amebic dysentery, as seen in the Chicago outbreak of 1933, has been published by the U. S. Public Health Service. The result of a painstaking investigation which involved health authorities in Chicago, the U. S. Public Health Service, and other experts, it is of considerable interest. (Price 20 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.) . . . The New York state department of health has published for the non-professional public a four-page circular on pneumonia. A project of the department's bureau of pneumonia control, it gives simple information on the nature of the disease and care of the patient until the physician arrives. (From the department, Albany, N. Y.) . . . The September quarterly bulletin of the Health Organization of the League of Nations is devoted to nutrition in its many ramifications. (Price 65 cents from the World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40 Street, New York.)

YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE BEST

MERCUROCHROME, H. W. & D.

(Dibrom-oxymercuri-fluorescein-sodium)

After a thorough investigation of the evidence for and against at the close of the last period of acceptance, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has again reaccepted (1935)

MERCUROCHROME, H. W. & D.

Literature on Request

HYNSON, WESTCOTT & DUNNING, INC.

Baltimore, Md.

If You're Told to "ALKALIZE"

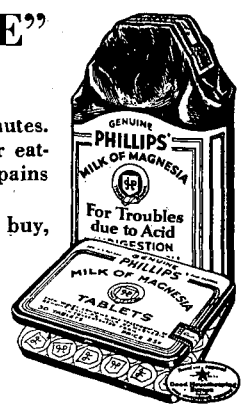
Try this Remarkable **"PHILLIPS"** *Way*

On every side today people are being urged to *alkalize* their stomach. And thus to ease the symptoms of "acid indigestion," nausea and stomach upsets.

To gain *quick* alkalization, just do this: Take two teaspoons of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia 30 minutes after eating. Or, take two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia *tablets*, which have the same antacid effect.

Relief comes almost at once—usually in a few minutes. Nausea, "gas," fullness after eating and "acid indigestion" pains leave.

Try this way. When you buy, see that any box or bottle you accept is clearly marked "Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia." A big box of the tablets, to carry with you, costs only 25c.



PHILLIPS' ***MILK OF MAGNESIA***

Housing

THAT some four hundred persons—public officials and interested laymen—from every section of the country should attend the meeting of a housing organization but three years old would indicate that the subject to be discussed had left the category of wishful thinking and was ripe for action. Such is the lesson of the recent conference in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the National Association of Housing Officials. Although the large attendance reflects the efforts of the retiring chairman and secretary, Ernest Bohn and Coleman Woodbury, obviously public housing, as a movement in the United States has come of age.

Despite healthy disagreement evidenced in the lively discussions as well as in the formal addresses there was a significant degree of agreement on fundamentals. Some there were who thought that preserving residential values through the organization of neighborhoods was a step backward in community planning, while others disagreed only as to the type of organization; some unreservedly felt cooperative housing the panacea, others that our experience in cooperative undertakings is too frail a structure upon which to build. A large group felt that the physical standards of the fifty public projects completed or in process were too high. One small group opposed any direct subsidy, but most of the "housers" accepted the principle, debating only the form it should take.

There were no dissenters to the fact that the housing situation has become intolerable, that housing is a public responsibility and must be attacked from a long range point of view and not as a relief problem; that a housing shortage is imminent and that if it is dealt with by emergency measures, as in 1921, much ground that has been gained in housing in the past three or four years will be lost; that the public housing program must be decentralized; that states and municipalities must make some financial contribution; and that ways must be found to reach lower economic groups than those able to pay the rents which must be demanded under the present setup.

The discussions at the conference were practical, based on this country's short but exciting experience with public housing. Despite the recognition of grave obstacles, a note of optimism ran through the sessions. There was no dissent to the opinion of England's Sir Raymond Unwin that the progress made in a few years in the United States in housing is, in his judgment, miraculous; nor to his warning that not until a large part of the general population—consumers and others—is determined that human beings must be housed and not herded is ultimate success possible.

Uncle Sam's Houses—If you want the story, up to date, of the housing division, Public Works Administration, send for a well illustrated booklet entitled Urban Housing. (Price 20 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.) Here is current history set down in black and white by the agency most concerned, yet offering a straightforward uncolored narrative. The appendices contain valuable data

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

regarding the development of public housing abroad and in the United States; a resumé of municipal, state and federal housing legislation, including a transcript of last year's Wagner bill; and a description of each of the fifty public housing projects under construction, as well as the seven completed limited dividend projects.

Demand Plus—Four of the seven private limited dividend projects financed through government loans are 100 percent occupied and have waiting lists. Two others are 99.4 percent occupied, while another has leases which amount to a 96.4 percent occupancy. Rentals of apartments and stores are calculated to carry the corporations and refund the government loans with interest. Incidentally Boulevard Garden Apartments, Queensboro, Long Island, has been awarded first prize in the apartment building class in the annual building competition of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce.

Light at Last—Many influential groups, not directly concerned with housing, are getting on the bandwagon. The United States Conference of Mayors went on record as unqualifiedly behind the Wagner Housing Bill—or similar legislation—"in order that we, as cities, may meet our responsibility for providing decent, cheap and healthful houses for those unable to secure housing . . . as well as enabling the cities to eliminate the slum areas with all their disgraceful conditions."

The third National Conference on Labor Legislation called by the Secretary of Labor made definite recommendations. Asserting that the housing problem demands bold and courageous policies on the part of governments, local, state and national, and maintaining that it is no longer possible to cope with it on an emergency basis, the housing committee of the conference suggested that increasing public ownership of land is the most realistic solution of the problem. In its report, the committee maintained that though private enterprise is unable fully to meet the need, it could extend its field of operation through better building practices and lower interest rates based on long term investment in well planned neighborhoods, as well as through the use of public credit to limited dividend and cooperative groups. But, continued the report, government subsidy is the only way to meet the housing problem of the lowest third of the population; hence this group too would back an even broader and more liberalized measure than the Wagner bill.

The New York County Republican Committee recently submitted to Governor Herbert H. Lehman and members of the incoming legislature a proposed bill to amend the State Housing Law to provide for the erection of state financed projects by municipal housing authorities. Under the proposed measure—which is limited to slum clearance and building for families with a maximum income of $2000—the state would contribute supervision and credit up to $100 million, the city would contribute management and tax exemption, and the federal government the grants promised in anticipated legislation. Such a triangular association in the financing of public housing has long been held feasible by many experts.

Shortage Increases—The AF of L has predicted that 1,320,000 new houses would be needed annually for the next decade and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, after a survey of 249 cities, has warned that a housing shortage is in the offing. More recently the F. W. Dodge Company reported that private construction contract awards in September were greater than the total for public construction. But evidence that private industry is entering the low rent housing field is not conclusive. The PWA housing division stated recently, in announcing an allotment of a million and a half dollars to the Lackawana, N. Y., City Housing Authority, that the project is designed to alleviate highly congested conditions aggravated by an influx of workers due to the revival of industry. Private initiative is not evident in that particular picture.

Industry and Workers

WIDESPREAD training of young people for industrial jobs to prevent a future shortage of skilled labor, is urged by W. Frank Persons, director of the U. S. Employment Service. While the U.S.E.S. is not handicapped in filling job orders by an immediate lack of skilled workers, Mr. Persons warns that because of long periods of unemployment and because of industrial changes, many workers now need new training, and more will need it. The government encourages job training through the federal committee on apprentice training, and through funds made available to local authorities for vocational education. There are now 958 apprentices indentured under plans approved by the committee. Vocational schools had 1,351,000 pupils last year.

Sit-Downs — The sit-down strike, used with spectacular effect by French workers last summer [see *Survey Graphic*, September 1936, page 516] and first tried by rubber workers in this country, is used increasingly as a strike technique. Last month, stay-in strikers in the Bendix plant in South Bend carried all their points. The company agreed to negotiate with the United Automobile Workers on all matters of wages, hours and working conditions, and not to make any agreement with any other group on these matters before having reached an agreement with the union. . . . Some 1200 workers of the Midland Steel Products Co. in Detroit tied up the plant with a sit-down strike, after management, while agreeing to union demands for the forty-five-hour week and the eight-hour day, refused to grant the wage increases asked by the union. At this writing, the strike is still unsettled, and the workers are entertaining themselves with "sings" and games. Food, blankets and tobacco are sent in by friends outside the plant. . . . The nation's flat glass industry was practically paralyzed in December by sit-down strikes in plants of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company. The strike was called when the company officials and a union committee could not agree on the terms of a new contract.

Homework—Interstate traffic in industrial homework "is a practice of substantial proportions," according to reports made by state labor departments to the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor. Actual case reports indicate that New York is the source of most of this interstate homework. In New York, industrial homework is strictly regulated. Seven of the states into which New York materials go have no laws regulating homework. In many instances, homework is sent direct to the worker; in other instances, the contract system is used. . . . The Division of Labor Standards, through a committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor following the conference on labor legislation at Asheville, N. C., in 1935, has drafted a model bill "for use in states contemplating revision of existing homework laws or the introduction of new legislation."

Minimum Wage—The first step towards setting minimum wages for women and minors in Rhode Island industry was taken last month by L. Metcalfe Walling, state director of labor, in appointing a wage board for the jewelry industry. This industry was chosen because it is one of the largest industries in the state, and employs more women than any other manufacturing industry in Rhode Island, with the exception of textiles. . . . Following the recommendation of the conference of employers, employes, lawyers,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and representatives of consumer and civic organizations, called by the New York state industrial commissioner last month, a committee headed by Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University is drafting a constitutional amendment. Though the conference was called to consider "the next steps" in minimum wage legislation, the proposed amendment will not be limited to this subject. It will, as recommended by a conference committee of which Charles C. Burlingham served as chairman, "be interpretive and clarifying, removing obstructions which have been created not by the Constitution itself but by certain unnecessary restrictive opinions of the Supreme Court."

Workers' Education — Values of workers' education are underscored in I Am a Woman Worker, a scrap book of autobiographies written by students in various workers' schools, and published by The Affiliated Schools for Workers, Inc. (Price 50 cents from the Schools, 302 East 35th Street, New York.) . . . The Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., will open its winter term this month with a broadened program of community services and extension work through southern labor unions, in addition to courses for its resident students. . . . The Workers Education Bureau of America, 1440 Broadway, New York, observes its fifteenth anniversary with a special edition of its quarterly journal reviewing its years of work, the present status of workers' education in this country, and a "forecast" of the next fifteen years.

Women Back to Work—Increased hazards to women workers as they return to factory jobs after a long unemployment period are brought out in a new study by the U. S. Women's Bureau. (Bulletin of the Women's Bureau No. 147. Price 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.) This second study of women and occupational diseases, covering 1932-1934, points out that many workers return to jobs suffering from malnutrition, mentally less alert to danger, physically more susceptible to the poisonous substances used in industrial processes. The study found that large numbers of women are constantly exposed to benzol, to which women workers have a special susceptibility, and to other toxic solvent fumes. A decrease in cases of lead poisoning of women was evident; "on the other hand, proof of the urgency of continued research . . . is shown in the case of radium poisoning." The study also emphasizes the silicosis hazards of women employed in pottery making, in spraying in enamel ware factories, in plants packing abrasive soap powders, and in other silica-dust industries.

Fair Standards—To make sure that the coat, suit or hat you buy was not made in a sweatshop or by child labor, look for this label stitched to the lining.

Over 80 percent of the employers and employes in the women's suit and coat, and the millinery industries are urging women shoppers to support their joint effort to raise labor standards by purchasing only labelled garments. The National Coat and Suit Recovery Board represents nine tenths of the industry —over 2200 firms and more than 50,000 workers. The Millinery Stabilization Commission acts for four fifths of its industry—1100 firms and 25,000 employes. These two branches of the apparel industry have voluntarily set up methods for policing themselves and enforcing the standards they have adopted. It is hoped that insistence by shoppers on labelled goods will gain the cooperation of the small percentage of manufacturers and contractors who so far have not joined the movement.

Study and Record—A selected bibliography on minimum wage legislation in the United States by Eleanor Davis is offered by the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. . . . The latest of the admirable Smith College studies is the Economic History of a Factory Town by Vera Shlakman. It pictures the ups and downs of industry in Chicopee, Mass., and the lives of the factory workers against the backdrop of community life. . . . Child Labor Facts, 1937, will bring you abreast of the situation in this country and of the progress of legislative efforts toward regulation and control. (Price 25 cents from the National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

People and Things

NEW ZEALAND, Australia and British South Africa will be visited by Porter R. Lee, director of the New York School of Social Work, who will be on leave of absence for reasons of health until October 1937. Mr. Lee will make what he calls a trip of "inquiry and consultation," studying social welfare work in these British Dominions, on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation. He will give especial attention to governmental provisions for insurance disabilities, "which may be compared with our recent social security legislation." The depression, unemployment relief and civil service methods will come under Mr. Lee's scrutiny, all in keeping with the Carnegie Corporation's policy of encouraging visitation between the British Dominions and the United States. During his travels Mr. Lee will make himself available, also, for consultation on social work methods.

New Jobs—Miriam Steep, formerly with Survey Associates' membership and finance department, and recently a regional supervisor in the National Health Inventory of the U. S. Public Health Service, is the new secretary of the health division of the Welfare Council of New York City. She succeeds Jane Hoey, now director of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board. Mrs. Steep also has worked with the Twentieth Century Fund and the Michigan FERA on health and medical studies.

John F. Ballenger, who steered the Detroit department of public welfare through the hectic emergency years, is now director of the Detroit office of the Social Security Board. . . . Karl de Schweinitz, director of Pennsylvania's State Emergency Relief Board, has been appointed deputy secretary of welfare for the state in charge of its social security services.

Dr. Vera H. Jones of the Denver, Colo. APHA has been named director of maternal and child health and care of crippled children for the Colorado State Board of Health, under the Social Security administration. . . . Mary C. Eden, for sixteen years director of the school of nursing at Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, has retired. Miss Eden has a record of thirty-five years' continuous work in nursing administration. . . . Virginia A. Jones, who was director of public health nursing courses at Indiana University, has succeeded Dorothy Carter at the national offices of NOPHN, where she will be in charge of educational activities, and secretary of the education committee. Miss Carter now is director of the Boston Community Health Association. . . . Margaret Reid, who was educational director of the Hartford, Conn. Visiting Nurse Association now holds the same position for the nurses of the Welfare Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York. . . . The new superintendent of nurses and principal of the school of nursing at Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York, is Laura R. Logan from the Cook County School of Nursing, Chicago.

The new director of social service at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, Pa. is Helen M. Donaldson, former case supervisor in the Pittsburgh, Pa. home relief bureau.

Courses on probation and parole, delinquency and crime will be taught by Wilson D. McKerrow, newcomer to the staff of the New York School of Social Work from the Family Welfare Society of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Esther Powell, from the University of Nebraska, is a new instructor in social work at the University of Pittsburgh. . . . Edith Miller Tufts has resigned from the Pittsburgh Bureau of Social Research to become editor and associate in research for the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Assistance and Relief. . . . Louise McGuire, who was director of social work of the District of Columbia juvenile court, has been appointed as an area supervisor in the bureau of public assistance of the Social Security Board. . . . The Rev. William J. Walsh, director of the Catholic Charities of Seattle, Wash., heads a new department of social work in Seattle College.

Dorothy Hutchinson, formerly with the New York Children's Aid Society, has joined the field staff of the New York School of Social Work. . . . Nan Gerry, from the faculty of the University of Georgia, has gone to the University of Nebraska as instructor in case work. Miss Gerry formerly was a field director of the Family Welfare Association of America. . . . Robert Rutherford, new headworker of Trinity Neighborhood House, Boston, comes from the Ellis Memorial in that city. . . . Elizabeth M. Herlihy, on the Boston City Planning Board for twenty-two years, is now executive secretary and chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board.

Caroline T. Jordan, widely experienced in the field of child care, and at one time on the staff of the New York School of Social Work, is now with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. . . . Rudolph Danstedt, recently a *Survey* author, has left the Boston Family Welfare Society and joined the staff of the Family Welfare Society of Queens County, N. Y.

Dr. James Alexander Miller, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, has been chosen president of the New York Academy of Medicine for the coming two-year term. Dr. Miller for nine years was president of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. . . . Edmund E. Day, director of the social science programs of the Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board, next June will succeed Livingston Farrand as president of Cornell University.

Meetings—The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds will hold its general assembly January 30-31 in Philadelphia. . . . The American Birth Control League will hold its annual meeting January 28 in New York. A national convention also is planned for April 2-3 in Louisville, Ky. . . . The International Council of Nurses will meet in London, July 19-24.

The National Tuberculosis Association has announced two training institutes for secretaries or staff members of local associations but open also to public health nurses, board members and those interested vocationally. Sessions will be held February 8-20 in New York, and the first two weeks of June in Los Angeles, Calif. Information from Phillip Jacobs, at the association, 50 West 50 Street, New York.

In Foreign Parts—The International Industrial Relations Institute will meet August 30—September 1, at its headquarters, 171 Haringkade, The Hague, Holland. Subject: Standards of living, actual and possible. . . . The health section of the World Federation of Education Association will meet in Tokyo, Japan, August 2-7. Information concerning the program from Sally Lucas Jean, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. . . . A world forum tour to visit Egypt, Palestine, India, China and Japan, between February and May this year, has been organized by the committee on international travel for adult study of world activities. The tour will be led by Walter W. Van Kirk and Benjamin R. Andrews, both of Teachers' College, Columbia University. Information from World Forum Tours, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Elected—The South Dakota State Conference of Social Work chose for its 1937 officers: president, Ellery E. Kelley, Pierre; vice-president, J. H. Craft, Redfield; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Eberle. . . . New officers of the Maine State Conference of Social Work include: president, Sara T. Anthoine, Portland; vice-presidents, Judge Charles W. Atchley, Waterville, and Louise Hopkins, Bangor; secretary, Gerald Murch, South Portland; treasurer, Anders Myhrman, Lewiston.

The New York State Conference on Social Work this year elected: president, the Rev. William C. Keane, Albany; vice-presidents, Mrs. Walter J. O'Brien, Utica; Joseph Schwartz, Brooklyn; Fred Helbing, Coxsackie, and David Dressler, New York. . . . The new president of the National Travelers' Aid is Mrs. John Jay O'Conner, of Washington, D. C. The association will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with an April meeting in New York.

At its last meeting, the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work elected: president, Ben M. Selekman; vice-presidents, William H. Pear and Marian E. Rowe; treasurer, Russell T. Williams. Richard K. Conant, who recently joined the faculty of Boston University, will continue as field secretary and Marian L. Spencer as conference secretary.

The National Association of Housing Officials has elected as president George Gove, New York, and as vice-president Nicola Guilii, Los Angeles.

The Rev. Edgar De Witt Jones, of Detroit, has been elected president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, of New York, vice-president.

Deaths

HENRY MOSKOWITZ, Ph.D., New York social worker, civic and labor leader, died suddenly in mid-December. He was one of the founders and the first headworker of Madison House, and with his wife, the late Belle Moskowitz, maintained a steady interest in the settlement house movement although the activities of their lives carried them into many other areas. During the administration of Mayor John Purroy Mitchell he was chairman of the civil service commission and again commissioner of public markets. He was long associated with former governor Alfred E. Smith, and with Norman Hapgood, wrote a biography of Mr. Smith, Up From the City Streets. In recent years Dr. Moskowitz has been active in the field of labor mediation. At the time of his death he was impartial chairman of the Textile Finishers' Association and the Men's Clothing Industries of New York and Rochester and executive director of the League of New York Theatres. He was a director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the American Ort, and to these organizations as to many others gave unstintingly of his powers of organization and of his rare gift of human understanding.

FLORENCE RICHARD ROBINSON, psychologist, widely known in the Middle West and later in Connecticut, as an educator, community welfare leader and author, died recently.

ROWLAND C. SHELDON, executive secretary of the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation and of the Crime Prevention Institute, recently formed under his leadership, died last month under circumstances deeply shocking to his many friends and associates. He died by his own hand.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

those, on the other hand, that labor under the impression that blindness *ipso facto* results in greater acuity of hearing and of touch and smell, and in a supernatural "sixth" sense which the blind use in an "uncanny" way. I have heard both opinions expressed by people who ought to know better.

The truth is that while some of the blind are unable to master any kind of remunerative work, most of those unencumbered by an additional handicap can be trained to become self-supporting in a relatively wide range of occupations. To accomplish this two things are necessary: schools where blind youths can receive adequate training, and welfare agencies able to win for the capable and well-trained blind an intelligently sympathetic hearing with the general public and an opportunity to work for their living. Instead we have schools that still stress academic courses at the expense of vocational training and welfare agencies that nullify such efforts as they make to place the blind in industry by their periodic appeals for funds in which they play up the "helplessness" of the blind.

These schools and agencies stultify their position still further. Well-recommended blind college graduates, capable of teaching in schools for the blind or of doing administrative work in agencies for the blind, are dependent on relief or on their families, while these schools and agencies are staffed for the most part with sighted people who could find employment elsewhere. Last year a large agency for the blind supplanted a blind executive by a sighted one. Three months ago an official of a national organization for the blind told me that a position then vacant (and for which I was not a candidate) would be filled by a sighted person. The same tendency prevails in practically all the schools and agencies for the blind.

The first step toward ending the era of sentimentality, confusion and nepot- [illegible] must be blind. The success of this measure, however, will depend to a high degree on the cooperation given it by the social workers of the country.

HARRY J. BREVIS

Chaplain to the Blind
New York Board of Jewish Ministers

Re Relief

TO THE EDITOR: I was very much interested in reading the article, Off Again—RELIEF—On Again, in the December *Midmonthly Survey*, and think that much more material of the same kind could be developed that would be very constructive and helpful in presenting the actual facts on the present situation. It seems to me that it is apparent from various accounts that the unemployment relief fund has come to be looked upon as a reservoir for those who are temporarily out of work, and in that respect I think it has dangerous implications unless the administration is handled in a rigid way to prevent abuses.

Chicago. EDWARD L. RYERSON, JR.

Yardstick for What?

TO THE EDITOR: Here's something for you to print if you are not getting as hardheaded as the industrialists whose "formula for giving" you reported in *The Survey* for October.

You quote Donaldson Brown of General Motors: "One of the most serious threats to our social structure arises from conditions which have forced government to assume responsibility for the welfare of its citizens. . . ."

It is only too apparent that the big corporations want the people to feel obligated to them, but they don't want to give any more than they have to. Why, if this is not true, do they want a yardstick?

And to cap the scheme, Mr. Brown suggests that ". . . a corporation management is justified in contributing to tatives that all classes be forced to pay their just share to the government, for the government to spend on social work

Further, this industrialist proposes a program based on "taxes payable" by the entire community. Clearly Mr. Brown is thinking first of the General Motors Corporation. What is more apparent than that the person who cannot pay his taxes cannot contribute to the community fund? Then is the laborer, barely able to make ends meet, to pay the balance of the fund to the community chest?

And why the inconsistency in assigning to each employer an amount proportionate to the number of workers employed, when the quota for the industrialist group is determined by the percentage of taxes payable? Why isn't this basis also used to determine the quota of the entire group itself? Why do the industrialists object to paying according to the amount of their profits? Who can refuse to admit that he who makes the most profits in a community should pay the largest sums to the community chest?

It is not a Christian motive that prompts the plan. To me, it seems clear that the industrialist is seeking to absolve himself of his social obligations.

Grand Forks, N. D. EARL MCINTOSH

A Full-Face View

TO THE EDITOR: The frank and informed realism of Neva R. Deardorff's articles, Planning the Welfare Program, in the September and October issues of *The Survey*, is the most encouraging thing I have seen come from social work in a long time. She looks in the face a confusion that as a rule goes unrecognized. My regret is that there are not to be more than two articles. One gets the impression of an abundance of facts and experience in the background.

Cambridge, Mass. ADA E. SHEFFIELD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the police field, pointing to its failure to provide the best personnel. While emphasizing the importance of stability, he insists that an honest and aggressive executive is powerless when he is unable to reward or to dismiss.

With his opening sentence, the author contends that the police can go no further in the control and prevention of crime than the public will permit. Adding that the greatest handicap met by the police is the overwhelming indifference of the public, Mr. Vollmer proceeds to analyze its failure in supporting law enforcement. The practices of most newspapers are indicated as detrimental to law enforcement. Public assaults against police departments destroy their prestige in the eyes of the people and create disrespect for all law enforcement officials. While he allows that an improperly selected, poorly qualified and untrained police personnel has built up, by ill-advised tactics, a tremendous public resentment, the author considers this a result rather than a cause. He contends that this type of personnel is the product of a public attitude which, itself, is induced by more fundamental causes.

Analyzing the police duties which have been added to the orginal function of protection against the criminal, the author concludes that much of the present improper public attitude is due to police activity directed against commercialized vice. "The only safe and sane method of handling the problem . . . of all the parasitic vices is by licensing, regulation and control through a state agency established solely for that purpose and empowered to enforce the regulatory provisions." He believes that vice may be overcome, if at all, only by education; that prohibition and repression are improper approaches; that the entire community must believe that the prohibited act is wrong before enforcement can be successful.

A public which always has resented especially those of the underworld type —are deprived of their power and interest in influencing police activity.

Mr. Vollmer recognizes a definite widening of police responsibilities into the field of crime prevention, indicating that, in the search for the causes of crime, police cooperation is indispensable. In each community the police must serve as the coordinator of the various social agencies. "The present administration of criminal justice will have to be reorganized," he concludes, "at least so far as necessary to provide corrective and preventive methods for dealing with pre-delinquent children, rather than to wait until the criminal habits are firmly established."

The student, the police officer and the public will find Mr. Vollmer's latest volume interesting and enlightening, with its critical analysis of a crime situation which cuts deep into the police problem of America. It contains conclusions reached after a lifetime of study and work. They are unique. They are recommended to reformers and to politicians alike.

O. W. WILSON

Bureau for Street Traffic Research
Harvard University

Seafarers' Troubles

FOC'S'LE AND GLORY-HOLE. A STUDY OF THE MERCHANT SEAMAN AND HIS OCCUPATION, by James C. Healey. Merchant Marine Publishers' Association. 211 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

COVERING a new field in literature, living and working conditions among American merchant seamen, this book appears when those conditions are the subject of intense industrial strife. Anyone interested in the background of the present seamen's strike will do well to read the last three chapters: Seamen and Organized Labor, The Seaman's Relation to The Shipowner, and International Measures to Improve the Occupation of Seafaring. The author's treatment of the continuous discharge writing as though experience under sail were still a possibility for the would-be seaman. There are minor contradictions and technical errors as to the traditional roles of the licensed personnel aboard ship.

The author's sympathies are with the conservative wing of the seamen's organizations. His final section of recommendations is replete with practical suggestions for improving the living and working conditions and the wages of seamen; for decasualizing the seamen's calling; for improvement of the leadership in unions and employers' organizations, and the development of better cooperation between the two groups.

New York JOANNA C. COLCORD

Statistical Pitfalls

CAN DELINQUENCY BE MEASURED? by Sophia M. Robison; a publication of the Welfare Council of New York City. Columbia University Press. 277 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

BASING her analysis on official cases (known to the children's court) and on public and private agency non-court cases in New York City for 1930, Mrs. Robison seeks to prove the limited application of statistical analysis to the type of data now available on juvenile delinquency. The findings indicate that in New York City, court data alone are inadequate for the calculation of delinquency rate by age, sex, type of offense, religion, nationality and residence. She points to the differences in composition, for these factors, between the large percentage of delinquency cases handled by non-court agencies and the composition, for the same factors, of court cases.

The study is most convincing as to the need of extreme caution in attributing delinquency causation to such gross factors as age, sex, race, nationality, parental nativity, and so on. It becomes highly controversial, however, when it undertakes to evaluate the influence of residence on delinquency. In this area,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the volume is a vigorous attack upon the theory of the ecological school of sociologists which claims to find a primary cause of delinquency in the social transmission of delinquent attitudes and habit patterns from person to person and from nationality to nationality in delinquency areas.

The author does not attack the ecological school with evidence based on case studies of delinquency causation, but attempts to meet the ecologists on their own ground by analysis of her own area findings in comparison with that of other students. She presents evidence from her own study that the calculation of area and neighborhood rates of juvenile delinquency is inconclusive as a demonstration that neighborhood environmental factors cause delinquency, because such a calculation conceals significant variations in rates for different nationality groups. She indicates also that application of mathematical formulae to area rates discloses no statistically significant constancy of difference in rates for interstitial slum areas and for peripheral areas of higher cultural status. The author does not deny the existence of delinquency areas but denies their statistical or sociological importance.

The view represented in this study is an extreme one, and gives a somewhat hopeless picture of the use of quantitative measures in this field. Many will question the author's rejection of the findings of the ecological group without an analytic presentation of her own actual area findings, and a clear comparison of her own statistics with those of previous studies. For the issue raised by the author is not one of interpretation of data, but one of fact, as to the very nature of the data of area distribution of delinquency.

While this study settles no issues, it is highly provocative of thought, and should be widely read by all persons concerned with problems of social causation of anti-social behavior.

New York HARRY M. SHULMAN

Musico-therapy

MUSIC IN INSTITUTIONS, by Willem Van de Wall and Clara Maria Liepman. Russell Sage Foundation. 457 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

IN this book, the authors present an exhaustive study of the possibilities of the application of music in various sorts of institutions, including those for the physically infirm, for patients suffering or convalescing from physical illness, for the mentally diseased, for the delinquent and for the criminally insane.

The psychological effect of music, either actively produced or passively received, on normal individuals of various age levels is carefully considered and analyzed and its value convincingly proved. In its application in institutions, major importance is given to therapeutic value in the individual case rather than in what may be called mass effect—the effect upon the atmosphere of an institution, for example. One way of expressing this, perhaps, is that advance has been made from group hygiene to individual therapy. This is an important advance beyond the usual comprehension and application of music in the comparatively few institutions where music is seriously considered a part of the therapeutic armamentarium.

The aims of musico-therapy and the scope to which it may well be carried in widely varying institutions are described thoroughly. Detailed information is given concerning the advisable methods and programs of work.

The chapters on what qualifications should be possessed by a music worker and what technique best employed are valuable. Undoubtedly long experience has enabled the authors to give sage advice regarding the administrative problems involved and the means of coordinating a music program with other activities in institutions.

This book is unique in its scope and thoroughness and is ideal as a reference. It well merits a place on the table, rather than on a shelf in the medical library in every welfare institution. A. H. PIERCE, M.D.

Veterans' Administration Facility
Coatesville, Pa.

The Work of Play

PLAYGROUNDS, THEIR ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION, edited by George D. Butler. A. S. Barnes for the National Recreation Association. 402 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

ONE of the surprising results of the passing depression has been the greatly increased thought given to public recreational facilities. Among them has been the extension of children's playgrounds under government loans and made-work projects, and the resulting diversion of thousands of workers from other walks of life to become play leaders, many of them to continue in this profession.

This volume on the administration and operation of playgrounds is a welcome and authoritative addition to the few books on the subject. While it is strictly limited to the scope announced in its title, its four hundred pages appear to touch on every question which may arise in the administration and operation of playgrounds for children from five to fifteen years of age.

BOOKS FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER

Announcing

ZONING The Laws, Administration, and Court Decisions During the First 20 Years

By EDWARD M. BASSETT

ZONING has proved one of our most useful social inventions in preserving human and economic values in cities. Here is a discussion of its origins, its legal development and present status, by the leading authority on the subject.

275 pages *$3.00*

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 East 22d Street New York

HANDBOOK ON SOCIAL WORK ENGINEERING

By JUNE PURCELL GUILD and ARTHUR ALDEN GUILD

A book valuable to public welfare workers, social case workers, medical workers, and those employed in other fields of social work by providing methods of organizing to meet the social problems of their communities. Agency board members join professional social workers in proclaiming Social Work Engineering as something new in the field of social organization and financial support, practical, readable, authoritative.

$1.50 prepaid from The Survey

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Communities and recreation boards, municipal officers as well as individuals will find here, as a check on the operation of their own playgrounds, a ready reference derived from approved practice and illustrated by experiences in large and small localities. For the director or worker who has not been able to visit some of the more progressive centers in the country or to study at first hand the solution of perplexing playground problems, the examples and comment given will provide a good substitute for contact and observation.

Stanton, N. J. CHARLES J. STOREY

Sensible, But—

LIVE LONG AND BE HAPPY, by Lewellys F. Barker. Appleton-Century. 224 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIS is a sensible and accurate book in spite of some inaccurate chapter-headings. Looking down the table of contents, one sees nine chapters listed, each on the prevention of a group of diseases—infectious, respiratory, cardiac, and so on. I looked with special interest to see what Dr. Barker would say in his chapter on Prevention of the Diseases of the Blood and of the Blood-building Organs. Ten diseases are well described, in eight of which we know absolutely nothing about prevention. Dr. Barker with characteristic accuracy describes the diseases and adds, "No mode of prevention is known."

As a popular description of some common diseases the book is excellent, though it cannot tell us much about how to "live long and be happy."

RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D.

Harvard University

Practical Approach

PROBLEM CHILDREN: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL STATUS, by John Edward Bentley. W. W. Norton. 437 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

A USEFUL compilation of data concerning the problems of children is here offered mainly in terms of educational maladjustments. Included are lectures given at the University of Colorado by Professor Bentley. The book deals mainly with methods rather than results, and hence sets forth the practical aspects of the laboratory approach to children's problems, together with a considerable amount of reference material for the instruction and guidance of teachers. The author's viewpoint is one of zealous advocacy of the organization of child guidance clinics in schools. In the midst of references to the work of others, the impress of his ideas and aim is insufficient.

The volume is divided into four parts: Physical Disabilities of Problem Children, Psychological Approach to the Study of Problem Children, The Social Disabilities of Problem Children, Educational Disabilities of Problem Children. In the light of this classification, it is obvious that the scope of the book offers a variety of data especially useful to teachers desirous of understanding handicapped children.

New York IRA S. WILE, M.D.

Every Doctor Should Know

THE MEDICAL VALUE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS, by Franz Alexander, M.D. Norton. 278 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

WITH one or two exceptions, this comes as near being a textbook of psychoanalysis as anything that has yet been published. It is an admirable presentation of the medical aspects of this technique and also sets forth the findings of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, of which Dr. Alexander is the head. It is a book which should be read by every medical practitioner, for it contains the kind of information which the coming generation of physicians will have respecting the bearing of the psychological factors in the several types of illness.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D.

Washington, D. C.

Planners' Yearbook

AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ANNUAL—1936, edited by Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Association. 540 pp. Price $3; $2 to members; postpaid of *The Survey*.

VALUABLE as always, this year the American Planning and Civic Annual is devoted largely to papers delivered at five conferences held during the year under the auspices of the National Conference on State Parks, the American Planning and Civic Association, and the American Society of Planning Officials.

Since the present volume marks the twentieth anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service it is especially fitting that it should encompass a look backward and forward at the development of the country's national and state parks. Just a decade after the first national capital park and planning commission was appointed, the section on the Federal City is especially timely.

In Part II, containing the proceedings of the Joint Conference on Planning held last May in Richmond, Va., the planning problems of the city, county, state, region and nation receive microscopic analysis at the hands of experts in physical planning.

Because the conferences covered by this volume produced so much valuable material, the wisdom of omitting other subjects usually handled in the annual is not questioned. However, it is to be hoped that, next year, sections on land uses, forests, housing and local civic improvement will reappear, since readers look to the annual for a twelve-months' chronicle of developments in those spheres. L. L.

Mental Power

HEALTH, SICKNESS AND PSYCHOLOGY, by R. W. Wilde. Oxford University Press. 201 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIS handy little volume, very attractively printed by the Oxford University Press, is a brief study of mental power in illness and health, based on personal experience in guiding people through difficult adjustments in daily life. It contains nothing especially new, and is adapted more to readers unfamiliar with the topics discussed than to those who are informed in recent psychology. Although the interaction of mind and body is the main theme, there is more reference to glands and to other matters pertaining to the body than to mental powers of any sort.

Brooklyn, N. Y. H. W. DRESSER

Right, Left, Center

EDUCATION AND ORGANIZED INTERESTS IN AMERICA, by Bruce Raup. Putnam. 238 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

ON the jacket of this volume the reader finds: "As Charles Beard says, no topic is more timely than the attempts by special, organized groups in the United States to infect the minds of school children and college students with various kinds of propaganda. Religious, political, industrial and patriotic organizations spend huge sums every year to bring pressure to bear upon our educational systems. What are the results in human terms of such activity? What are the methods employed? What good or ill is accomplished? The answers to these questions are provided in Dr. Raup's brilliant analysis."

The book justifies the jacket blurb. It is an excellent study of pressure groups and how they attempt to influence education. The materials are presented dispassionately; indeed this is one criticism many persons will make of it. They would have chosen to vent their spleens. Raup does not, and he is probably correct in his method; particularly as the hundreds of documented statements, made by individuals connected with organized interests and here presented, should suffice to stimulate all decent-minded individuals who are deeply concerned at the purposes and methods of these groups.

The question of the entire book as stated by the author is: "What focal points, in the deeper drama of social consensus, constitute the *real* crises as these organized interests meet the educator and the public?" It is a grand

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civic, National, International

Library Service

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. To aid in the extension and improvement of library service.

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also co-operates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES—130 East 22nd Street, New York City. To federate day nurseries in the U. S. and assist them to establish and maintain approved standards of care.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC.—155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

Drop a Line
to the
HELP WANTED COLUMNS
SURVEY MIDMONTHLY
when in need of workers

Health

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 50 West 50th Street, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—50 W. 50th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R. N., Gen. Dir. Advisory service, statistics, monthly magazine.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—50 West 50th Street, New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—A Clearing House, cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 41 states, including 17 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 515 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. President: Clarence Cook Little. Medical Director: Eric M. Matsner, M.D.

New York City

THE BIRTH CONTROL CLINICAL RESEARCH BUREAU, 17 West 16th Street; MARGARET SANGER, Director; has added evening sessions, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 P.M., for the benefit of mothers who work and cannot come to the Clinic daily from 9 to 4.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Edith Abbott, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, O. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-fourth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., May 23-29, 1937. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "not alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Vocational Counsel and Placement

JOINT VOCATIONAL SERVICE, INC.—Offers vocational information, counsel, and placement in social work and public health nursing. Non-profit making. Sponsored as national, authorized agency for these fields by American Association of Social Workers and National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 122 E. 22nd St., New York City.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22nd Street, New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of 23 women's home missions boards of the United States and Canada uniting in program and financial responsibility for enterprises which they agree to carry cooperatively, such as Christian social service in Migrant labor camps, and Christian character building programs in Indian American government schools.

President, Mrs. Millard L. Robinson
Executive Secy., Edith E. Lowry
Associate Secy., Charlotte M. Burnham
Western Field Secy., Adela J. Ballard
Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Mrs. Kenneth D. Miller

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—221 West 57th Street, 9th floor, New York City. Mrs. Arthur Brin, President; Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman Ex. Com.; Mrs. Marion M. Miller, Executive Director. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTION ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Eskil C. Carlson, President; John E. Manley, General Secretary. A federation of 1123 local associations, through state and area councils, for Christian character education among youth. Meets annually to determine service projects and budget for cooperation with local member organizations in program emphasis and interpretation, fiscal operations, etc. Emphasizes lay-professional cooperation, group and club activity, and self-governing programs of physical, social and religious education, public affairs, international education and special cooperative projects, citizenship, etc. Specialized work among transportation, army and navy, student, colored, rural, and certain other groups.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation.

?

Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not—why not?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 21 cents a line, 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements five cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.00. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department.

TEL.: ALGONQUIN 4-7490 **SURVEY MIDMONTHLY** 112 EAST 19th ST. NEW YORK CITY

SITUATION WANTED

Expert STENOTYPIST available any time social work conferences, economic discussion groups, board meetings, etc. Reasonable. Excellent references. Miss E. Kixman, 3983 46th St., Long Island City. Telephone: Ironsides 6-8394.

LITERARY SERVICE

Special articles, theses, speeches, papers. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

Rates: 75c per line for 4 insertions

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 50 West 50 Street, New York, N. Y.

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC.
Groceries
Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

Your Own Agency

This is the counseling and placement agency sponsored jointly by the American Association of Social Workers and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National, Non-profit making.

Joint Vocational Service
(Agency)
122 East 22nd Street, 7th floor, New York

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC.
Vocational Service Agency
11 East 44th Street **NEW YORK**
MUrray Hill 2-4784

A professional employment bureau specializing in social service, institutional, dietetic, medical, publicity, advertising and secretarial positions.

to EMPLOYERS

Who Are Planning to Increase Their Staffs

We Supply:

Executives	Dietitians	Grad. Nurses
Case Workers	Housekeepers	Sec'y-Stenogs.
Recreation Workers	Matrons	Stenographers
Psychiatric Social Workers	Housemothers	Bookkeepers
Occupational Therapists	Teachers	Typists
		Telephone Operators

HOLMES EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL

One East 42nd Street **New York City**

Agency Tel.: MU 2-7575 Gertrude D. Holmes, *Director*

job of documentation of the stands taken by organizations and individuals on a multiplicity of social issues in their relationships to education.

This book would be worth having for reference if for no other reason than that it contains A Chart of Issues and Groups and how the groups stand on the issues. The chart indicates the positions held by forty-six groups, extending from the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, and the D.A.R., on the right; through the YMCA, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, roughly center; to the League for Industrial Democracy, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Communists, on the left. The chart shows how the groups stand on such issues as laissez-faire competition, government in business, private property as an incentive, use of police power against radicals, preparedness—the way to peace, nationalism, gradualism, direct action, and isolation of schools from the current social order.

The book should be read by all those interested in the social implications of education and should be required reading for educational dupes, among them, conceivably, many school administrators.

ROBERT K. SPEER
School of Education
New York University

For Good Teachers

CONTROL IN HUMAN SOCIETIES, by Jerome Dowd. Appleton-Century. 475 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE rise of dictatorships and the emergence of long range planning as a method of government have produced widespread interest in problems relating to the sources of authority and to the nature of social control. That this interest should be reflected in the teaching of sociology was inevitable; and to Professor Dowd belongs the credit of being the first teacher of that subject to produce a textbook centered upon the theme of social control.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that his effort is altogether successful. On the one hand, the book contains too much material which is only loosely connected with the central theme; on the other, it falls short of tracing the changing pattern of the exercise of authority to changes in the possession of economic power.

The history of control is suggestively treated in three phases: paternalism, rebellion against it, and the beginnings of social control—that is, the modern history of Europe and the Western world supplies most of the illustrative material. But the transitions from one era to another are too naïvely related to political and moral causes.

Later sections deal with the problems of control, as seen in relation to diverse social functions, and to "principles of control applied to the present chaos in the Western world." Here discussion shifts confusingly from the concern with actual authority which conditions the nature of institutions to that with methods of control which lubricate the working of institutions but do not affect their essential character.

The book contains many key statements of principle with which one may reasonably take issue. In the hands of a good teacher such a book provides occasions for mental exercise much to be desired; but the dissent which the text provokes is liable to extend from theories to the statement and interpretation of the facts themselves. This is partly because it abounds with value judgments derived from a social philosophy which is nowhere explicitly stated, judgments which embrace everything from political programs to aesthetics and from behavior in the family to institutional efficiency. So much approving and deploring is out of place in a textbook.

In short, this is stimulating if not always agreeable reading for those interested in problems of social control because of its wealth of historic illustration, but hardly suitable for classroom use in the way the author intended.

BRUNO LASKER

SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT OWN AND OPERATE ELECTRIC UTILITIES? Compiled and edited by E. C. Buehler. Noble and Noble. 350 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIS book, which is Volume III in Mr. Buehler's annual debater's help books, covers the subject selected for debate in the highschools and colleges throughout the country for 1936-37, *Resolved:* That all electric utilities should be governmentally owned and operated. The advantages and disadvantages of government ownership are set forth. A bibliography offers aid to further study.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED